THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
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References.—A. P. Durlin, Esq., Benjamin Grant, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
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MARSHALL & VINCENT,
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Physician and Surgeon—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

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Poetry and Miscellany.

OUR UNION.

BY LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

Ho! Eagle of the banded States,
Wilt drop thineolive fair?
And bid the shafts of war and wo,
Speed hurtling through the air?
But the soaring Eagle answered,
Waving his peace-branch high—
"The Chiefs of Freedom gave the trust,
I'll guard it, till I die."

Oh stars! that gleam in sparkling blue
Amid yon banner'd field,—
Shall half be stricken from their place,
And half in clouds concealed?
But silent were these glorious orbs,
With fear and wonder fraught,—
Each trembling in its crystal sphere,
At such a traitor thought.

Ah, human hearts! to concord train'd,
By sires who stood of yore
As brothers when around their homes
The Lion ramped in gore,—
Will ye the heritage they won,
With ruthless haste divide?
And cut the Gordian knot they drew
Around ye, when they died?

Then from the Pater Patriæ's tomb,
Beneath mount Vernon's shade,
And from the Hero's bed, who sleeps
In Nashville's verdant glade,—
Came forth a deep and solemn sound,
As through the surging main
Were counseled by the thunder's voice—
"Break not that sacred chain!"

Hark! hark! from forests robed in snow,—
From sunny, flower-crown'd vales—
From where the Atlantic's clarion-cry
The broad Pacific hails,
From mart and dell, where millions dwell,
By prairie, lake or hill,
Rolls on, the full sublime repose—
"We never will!"—Message Bird.

THE FIRST KISS;

on,

THE TRUANT BEAU CAUGHT AND GAGED.

BY J. A. SCOVILLE.

When I speak of kissing, I don't include kissing a mother, or sister, aunt, grandma, or the little people; that's all in the family, and a matter of course. I mean ones wife, sweetheart, and other feminines, that are not kin or blood connection. "Thats the sort to call kissing," and that is the sort I am going to describe.

There is a beautiful village about twenty-four miles north of New Haven, called in the Indian tongue Pomperany. What it means in Indian I don't know. It was not taught in the district schools up there, where we learned our A, B, Cs, and afterwards progressed as far as B-A, ba, K-E-R, ker—baker, when I was allowed to graduate, and enter the "Youth's Seminary," under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Fuller. One of my schoolmates in the latter place was a bright, intelligent boy, of the name of Walter Marshall. I loved him; so did everybody else in the old village love him. He grew up to manhood, but not there. No—New England boys don't grow up at home; before they reach manhood they are transplanted, and are flourishing in all parts and ports of the known world, wherever a Yankee craft has been or the stars and stripes. Talk about Americans *abroad;* it's altogether too general. They are *"Yankees,"* and nothing else; and pure New England Stock. Speak of your Virginian, your South Carlinian, and Southern States in general; where are they? who are they? where can you find them? Go out in the great world; run up to Greenland, down again to Patagonia, round on the other side, up to the Russian settlements, slip across to the Fejees, touch again at Australia, pass the Straits at Sunda, out up to Java, in around to Japan, China, British India; visit Muscat, the Gulf of Persia, run down the Arabian coast; call in at Mocha for a cup of coffee; get on board an Arab Red Sea craft, land at Suez; cross the desert, take a look at the Pyramids, then ship in the Marseilles steamer, which will fetch you along toward home; and who of your own countrymen have you seen in all those different "diggins" that you visited? Seen any Southerners, any Georgians, (our Georgians,) or Marylanders, or Mississippians? No—you have met with none but the genuine Simons; the real piloting, pioneering, peddling, push-ahead, genuine Yankee breed. But what is this to do with kissing, except the Yankees are a kissing stock? I have come back to New York again to make a fresh start, after having traveled a long round about way.

Walter Marshall, when he reached the age of fourteen, arrived in New York from his native village, in the destitute situation that is frequent among the New England boys, that is to say, he had only the usual accompaniments of those young unfledged chips, who afterward make the merchant and great men of the country, and not unfrequently of other lands. He had a little wooden trunk, pretty well stocked with *"hum-nasties,"* a sixty-eight cent Bible his mother packed in for him, fearful that he might forget it, a three-dollar New Haven City Bank bill, and any quantity of energy, patience, perseverance and ambition. He entered the counting-room of a large merchantile house in South street. His honesty, activity and industry won him many friends. Among them was an English merchant, who had a large commercial house in Calcutta, and a branch at Bombay. He was in this country on business connected with his commercial firm at Calcutta, and did his business with the firm Walter clerked it with; and here the latter attracted his notice. He was sixteen years of age only; yet the Bombay gentleman fancied him, made him a liberal to go to India with him; which, after very little palaver among his friends, Walter accepted. New England boys don't often start off on one of their unusually long, wandering excursions, without first getting leave of absence for a few days' preparatory exercise, which they spend in going where they originally came from, and then having a few good looks at the weather beaten old village church, the high steeple, which has wonderfully reduced in size and elevation since he *first* saw it, to notice it, in schoolboy days; then they must hear the old bell ring once more, even if they have to take a turn among the white grave stones, see if there are any green mounds, fresh made, and if so, to ask who among old friends has gone to his last resting place; then kiss mother and sisters, shake hands with father—and the stage is at the door of the tavern, and they are ready for a start to go *"anywhere."*

Walter went up to do, and did do, all this; but he did not get into the stage at the tavern. He walked down the road ahead of the coach toward the old bridge, and told the stage driver to stop and let him get in at the minister's house—at Parson Fuller's. Mary Fuller lived there too, for she happened to be the parson's only daughter. She was the merriest, loveliest little witch that ever wore long, loose tresses of auburn hair, and had blue eyes. She was only twelve years old, and Walter was nearly seventeen. She *did* love him though; he was all in all to her; had fought her battles all through her childish campaign, and she had no brother. She was Walter's cousin, too; a sort of half first cousin, for her mother had been the *half-sister* of Walter's mother. They were *too* near related for purposes hereafter to be named.

Poor Molly! she would have cried her eyes out on this occasion, had it not been that Walter's solemn phiz set her ideas of the ridiculous in motion; and she made a merry ten minutes as a wind-up to their parting scene. Three days afterwards Walter was in New York; and just four months and twenty days farther on in Time's Almanac, he was making out invoices and acting as corresponding clerk to the firm in Bombay.

I shall not stop long enough to relate how many times he went to the exhibition of venomous looking cobra de capellos, biting seboys, just for fun, and to show how innocent the beauties were, and how easily their bite was cured; how often he visited the far-famed Elephant Caves; how many times he dined with good Sir Robert Grant, the Governor of Bombay, and how he was with him, and what he said the very morning of the day the old scourge, the Cholera, made the excellent Sir Robert its victim—all these things I shall leave to another time, and a more appropriate heading. I ship over all all these, and six years of time beside, and land Master Walter off Staten Island, bring him up to the city in a steamboat, and leave him at a respectable hotel, and there let him sleep all night, and take a good "shore-rest," after a tedious voyage of four months and more.

The next morning we awaken him; make him get up, pay his bill, take a hack and ride down to the New Haven steamboat and go on board. It is seven o'clock, A. M. At one P. M., the boat has reached the landing; his trunk and "traps" are on board the Litchfield stage; he has taken a seat inside; his destination is an intermediate village. He is alone in the stage; no, not alone; there is an old woman on the front seat, and a Presbyterian clergyman on the middle seat. The stage is up in the city, and slowly meandering about New Haven town, picking up passengers, who have sent their names to the stage office, as is still customary in that staid and sober city of mineralogy, theology, and other ologies in general. The stage John pulls up at the door of a neat little cottage in Chapel street, for a passenger, a young lady of sweet seventeen or thereabout. Before she has fairly got inside, Walter has noticed her, and she has noticed him too. He gazes in astonishment at the perfect vision of loveliness before him; he hasn't seen anything of the kind for some years. There is not a particle of copper about her. She on her part, half laughing, has regarded him very attentively; pushes back the golden ringlets that almost shut in her face, and takes another look, as if to be certain that she had made no mistake.

"Here is a seat, Miss, beside me," says the gospel-preacher.

"Thank you, sir, but I prefer sitting on the back seat with *that* gentleman, if he will let me," said the most electrical voice that Walter had listened to in some time.

"Certainly, Miss," said the delighted Bombayite; and when she seated herself by him, she gazed into his face with such a queer kind of mixed-up delight and astonishment, that Walter actually took a look down upon himself to ascertain what there was about his person that which appeared to be so pleasing to the fair maiden; but he discovering nothing unusual. The stage rolled on toward Derby, at its usual rapid rate of five miles an hour, and Walter and the merry maid seemed as chatty and cosy together as though they had known each other for years instead of minutes. The minister tried to engage the ringlets in conversation, but he soon found himself "nowhere."—She had neither eyes nor ears for anybody else but Walter and he had told her more about his own travels, and Bombay scenery, than he ever told anybody else before or since.

At last they came to Derby. Their horses had to be changed, and four fresh skeletons were harnessed up and tackled on to the old stage. Walter handed the gentle girl back to her old seat as gracefully as he could have done had he never lived at Bombay, but always stopped in New York. They were alone now; the minister and the old woman had got out at Derby.

"Well, we are off once more; how far are you going?" said Walter, as the stage went off.

"Not quite as far as Litchfield. You say that your friends reside at Pomperany? How glad they will be to see you."

"Very probably, unless they have forgotten me, which is likely, for I suppose I have altered some in six years."

"Not a particle, I——"

The pretty maid forgot what she was going to say, but at last remembered, and continued—

"I should suppose you had not altered, for you said you was but seventeen when you was last at your home, and now you are only twenty-three. You must have been grown nearly as large as you are now."

"Perhaps so; but still I am somewhat tanned by exposure in an East India climate."

"Yet I think you will be recognised by everybody in the village. Do you know a young lady in Pomperany of the name of Mary Fuller?"

"What! little Mary?—my 'little wife,' as I used to call her? Why, Lord love you, do you know her?—Bless her liter heart! My trunk is filled with knick-knacks for dear special use. Do I know her? Why I have thought of her ever since I was away, young lady. Why she is a little bit *of a girl;* she is only ten years old, No—she must be older than that *now.* I suppose I shall find her grown considerably. By the way, are you not cold? It is getting chilly."

The delighted young lady was trying to conceal her ace, which had called forth Walter's exclamation,

"Yes, it is getting coldor; it is nearly dark;" and so it was.

Walter had a boat-cloak, and after a very little trouble he was permitted to wrap it around her lovely form; and somehow or other his arm went with it, and in the confusion he was very close to her, and his arm was around her waist, outside the cloak though; then he had to put his face down to hear what she said, and somehow those long ringlets of soft hair were playing across his cheek. Human nature could not and would not stand it any longer; and Walter, the modest Walter, drew his arm closer than ever, and pressed upon the warm rosy lips of his beautiful fellow-traveler a glowing, burning, regular East Indie, Bombay kiss, and then blushed himself at the mischief he had done, and waited for the stage to upset, or something else to happen; but no, she had not made any resistance; on the contrary he felt distinctly that *she* had returned the kiss; the very kiss, too, he had ever pressed upon a woman's lips since she gave a parting kiss to little Mary Fuller, and he would have sworn he heard her say something, (about the very moment he had given that first long kiss of youth and love,) that sounded like "Dear, dear Walter." He tried the experiment again, and before the stage had fairly reached the village, he had kissed, and re-kissed her; and she paid him back kiss for kiss at least a hundred times.

The stage was now entering the village. In a few moments he would be would be at Mary Fuller's house. He thought of her, and felt ashamed and downright guilty What *would* Mary, his "little wife" that was to be, say, if she knew he had been acting so? As these things passed rapidly through his mind, he began to study how to get out of the affair quietly and decently.

"You go on in the stage, I suppose, to the next town or perhaps still further."

"Oh no, not *me!*"

What could *she* mean? But he had no time to indulge in conjecture; the stage drove up slap in front of Parson Fuller's door, and there was the venerable parson and his good lady in the doorway; he with a lamp in his hand already to receive—Walter, as he supposed.

"Where will you stop in the village? I will come and see you."

"I shall stop where you stop. I won't leave you.—Here you have been kissing me this last half hour, and now you want to run away and leave me; I am determined to expose you to that old clergyman and his wife in the doorway yonder; more than that, your 'darling little wife' that is to be, as you called her in the stage, shall know all about it."

What a situation for a modest, moral man! It was awful. To be laughed at—exposed: who was she?—Could it be possible? He had heard of such characters! It must be; but she was very pretty; and *he* to be the means of bringing such a creature into the very house of the good and pious old clergyman, and his sweet old pet and playmate—his Mary Fuller! He saw it all. It was a judgement sent upon him. What business had he to be kissing a strange girl, if she *was* pretty? His uncle and his aunt had come clear down the stone-walk to the door-yard gate, almost to the stage-door, which the driver had opened. Walter felt that he was doomed; but he had to get out—

"Don't, for God's sake, expose me, young woman!"

"I will—get out."

"Oh," thought Walter, "it's all over with me;" and now he shakes hands with the clergyman, he flings his arms around the aunt.

"Mary!" exclaims the mother; "our Mary in the stage as I live! So, so; you would come up with your cousin, eh?"

"Yes, mother' and what do you think the impudent East Indian has been doing? He has kissed me at least a hundred times, and that isn't all; he tried to persuade me to keep on in the stage and not to get out at all."

"Ah, no wonder he kissed you, he hasn't seen you for some years. How glad he must have been when you met! But what is the matter with *you*, Walter? Let the driver stop and leave your trunk at your father's as he goes by, and do you come into the house. Why, what is the matter? Are you dumb?"

"Are n't you ashamed of yourself, Walter, not to speak to my mother, when she is talking to you?" chimed in Miss Molly.

Walter now found his voice, and before he fairly got inside, Miss Mary was his debtor for a round dozen of kisses, which she took very kindly. But as for Walter, his mind was made up. He had turned over the subject during the last three minutes. He would marry that strange girl. He was grateful. She had saved him from degredation, loss of character, and everything else; but would she forgive him for being so free with a strange girl in a stage coach? Doubtful; but she should have a chance at any rate.

The wanderer received a glad welcome from his family and his friends in his old native village; and Mary Fuller was his travelling companion about the place; and together they crossed the door-sill of every old farm house within a circle of five miles round. Walter had seen enough of the outside of the great world. He had made some money, too, enough for his modest wants; he was old enough to marry—and so was Mary Fuller; and before three months had rolled over their heads, the venerable father made them one in the front parlor of the old glebe. When the vows had been spoken, the last prayer made, and the blessing pronounced, Walter clasped Mary to his breast, and imprinted upon her sweet lips another first kiss; but now it was the first thrilling kiss of married love; and as he held her for a moment in his ardent embrace, she whispered gently in his ear: "Walter, dear, it's understood in the vow, 'No more kissing strange girls in a stage-coach!'"

Years have flown by since then, and now Walter Marshall and his little wife, and the little people they call their "stock in trade," are living pleasantly and happily somewhere on the other side of the Alleghenies, near a place called Pittsburgh, where he owns large tracts of mines; not humbug, wishy-washy shiny gold, but real, hard, substantial coal mines, productive to himself and to the country he lives in.

THE WIDOW.

A widow is a dangerous thing,
With soft, black, shining curl,
And looketh more bewitching
Than a host of romping girls;
Her laugh is so delicious—
So knowing, clear—beside,
You'd never dream her thinking
Soon to become a bride.

Her *dress*, though made of sables,
Gives roundness to her *form*—
A touch of something thoughtful—
A witching, winning charm;
And when she sits down by you,
With quiet easy grace—
A tear may fall unbidden,
Or a smile light up her face.

Her voice is soft—melodious—
And lute-like in its tone;
She sometimes sighs. "'T is dreadful
To pass through life alone!"
And then she'll tell that you remind her
Of the loved one dead and gone—
Your step, your form, your features—
Thus the widow will run on.

Oh, listen, yet be careful,
For well she plays her part—
Her lips distil the nectar
That doth enslave the heart.
Be guarded, or she 'll win you,
With sighs, and smiles, and tears;
I' faith she 'll wear the breeches too,
And box your silly ears.

Health Insurance.

Meeting an acquaintance the other day, we asked after his health, he responded.

"You needn't inquire; you see with half an eye that I am as hearty as a horse. By Jupiter!" says he "I believe that this health insurance is a total humbug. I took out a policy two years ago and haven't got a penny out 'em yet. Been where the ship fevers; was; wet my feet on purpose half a dozen times—couldn't catch the least mite of cold no more than if I lived in India-rubber boots. I slept in damp sheets—smoked dogwood—run backward off a steep bank; twasn't no use. Eat green cucumbers all last August—and drank ice-water every time I came in from work—but is was no use—here I am, hearty as a buck."

An Excellent Substitute.—An old clergyman was in the habit, as soon as he got into the pulpit, of placing his sermon in a crevice under the cushion, where he left during the singing of the accustomed psalm. One Sunday he pushed the sermon book to far into the crevice, and lost it. When the psalm was concluded, he called the clerk to bring him a Bible. The clerk, somewhat astonished at this unusual request, brought him a Bible, as he was desired. The clergyman opened it, and thus addressed his congregation: "My brethern, I have lost my sermon; but I will read you a chapter in John worth ten of it."

A Jolly Life.

Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lilly. Imagine a palace of ivory and pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from a human censer. Fancy again, the fun of tucking yourselves up or the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of the summer air, nothing to do when you awake but wash youlself in a dew drop, and fall to eat your bed clothes!

☞ Nearly all suicides in this country are by foreigners. Yankees rarely make way with themselves—for nearly every one thinks that he has a chance of becoming President, and at any rate his curiosity prompts him to live on, just to see what he will come to.

GLANCES AT CONGRESS.—No. 6.

From the Pennsylvanian.

The members of the present Congress, who fought in the war with Mexico are, on the whole, remarkably able and influential representatives. Nearly all are good speakers. Their distinctive merits, apart from their military services, must sooner or later have advanced them to political position. We have already pointed out Col. Davis and Col. Bissel. The first was in the House when the war broke out, and when he came back, it was to carry his broken frame into the Senate, of which he is now a conspicuous member. Bissel could not long have remained out of public life; for his abilities are of that stern and steady character which command regard even from opponents. Col. Jere. Clemons, of Ala. came almost direct to the Senate from the Battle-field. He is now in close conversation with Gov. Brown, and is seated next to him in the House. He is quite young, has long black hair, a settled countenance, and an elastic, wiry figure. In debate he is fluent and fearless; impassioned and indiscreet. Some of his speeches have been strong, and his readiness to grapple with the older Senators, shows that he has confidence in himself and his cause. He was a Taylor Democrat, in 1848, and ran against Gov. Fitzpatrick in the Alabama Legislature, the regular Democratic nominee, and defeated him. From the place where we now sit, at the Reporters' desks on the right of the Speaker, we may see the heroes as they come in to write letters before the hour of twelve. The heavily-built man, now going over to the Whig, or left side of the House, is Col. Humphrey Marshall, of the Louisville, Ky. district. His full, ruddy face, indicates alike good nature and obstinacy. He is a fair speaker and a brave man. Col. Marshall fought with distinction in the early battles of the war; but he came very near being defeated by Dr. Newton Lane, (a Democrat) when he ran for Congress. You will notice a person with a bald head, standing in conversation with Mr. Winthrop. That is Col. Baker, an Englishman by birth, and now a whig representative from Illinois. He has a strange expression of countenance; and the disciple of Lavater would not be apt to call it the expression of absolute man.—Nevertheless, he fought well for his country in Mexico, is an easy, stirring but somewhat wordy Speaker. Everybody remembers his theatrical appearance in the hall of the House, during the war, in uniform, and his appeal in favor of certain necessary legislation for the army, then quartered on the crooked river of Rio Grande. The next character is Col. W. A. Richardson, also of Illinois.—You can pick him out as a man among a thousand.—There he is in conversation with Judge Douglass, of the Senate, whose successor he is in the House. His is a tall, large frame, with a countenance that could not more plainly represent a brave man, if it were cast in iron.—He is an intense lover of Tobacco, and a warm hearted and impulsive man. His speeches are few but fearless; short but stirring; plain, practical and direct. He fought at Buena Vista with much gallantry, and is a sterling member of the Democratic party. Another of the heroes of the same war, and of the same field, is Col. Willis A. Gorman, of Indiana, and one of the "Right," or Democratic side. He is the member with the black hair, sparkling black eye, genteel appearance, and pleasing deportment. This is his first session; but he has already made his mark. His speech on the slave question was national and high toned. The member about the same size, and apparently about the same age—say forty—now conversing with Linn Boyd, is Col. Geo. A. Caldwell, of Ky. He has been in Congress before, is an experienced politician, a bold speaker, and won unfading laurels by his bravery in Mexico. Ohio contributes a hero-representative, in Major Hoagland; the tall, well proportioned member, with a face that wins upon you at once; and that soldiers' bearing so hard to imitate. He has no yet spoken; but when he does, he will no doubt make a hit. Tennessee has also a representative on the floor, who did his country service in the same far off battle-fields.—You will see him there in conversation with Andrew Ewing, of the Nashville district—Ewing being the straight youthful looking man with sharp intelligent face. His companion is the gallant Col. Savage, so well remembered by all who served in the battles of the valley: a figure about medium size, a prominent Roman nose, a piercing eye, and a calm, retiring demeanor. The military skill of Col. Savage is well set-off by good abilities as a speaker and a representative.

There is one significant and suggestive trait among these gallant men in Congress. With rare exceptions, they are national in their feelings. They treat the slave question as patriots, rather than as partisans. They worship the Union. They venerate the constitution.—The idle bluster of extremists of either side, excites only their contempt. They do not understand the valor that expands itself in epithets, and the arguiment that explodes in reproaches. They are all personally calm, quiet, and unobtrusive. What a lesson such a fact should teach those who are doing all to imperil a Republic which these brave members would give their hearts' best blood to protect from danger!

Before us, in the aisle, you will not fail to be attracted by a gentleman with hat in hand, in earnest conversation among a group of listening members. He is himself not a representative, but he is "a character." That is Whitney, the projector of the great railroad to the Pacific; a glorious idea, truly, and one which he advocates with a zeal and a constancy, rarely witnessed. His head and face bear a striking resemblance to Napoleon, as represented in the bust of that mighty captain; and none see him for the first time without being impressed by the likeness. The person now passing along the main aisle, with hat on—the House not being in session—erect figure, florid complexion, and rather thin face, is Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, formerly a member of Congress for the Newburyport District, and a General in the late war with Mexico, *in which*, without having an opportunity to meet an enemy, he made many friends by his skill and his energy. Beyond all doubt, he is one of the ablest men in this country, whether regarded as a statesman, a writer, a speaker, or a scholar. His speech in the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1847, upon the duty of the State to clothe the regiment he had raised, at the moment they were suffering from the severity of the weather, was a piece of oratory worthy of Sheridan or Burke. The contrast he drew in the course of his speech, between Calhoun and Webster, and between South Carolina and Massachusetts, was original and overwhelming. He visits Washington often. The gentleman now advancing with fresh English complexion, and glowing pink neck-handkerchief, blue coat, very fashionably made, and hat rather jauntily set a little on one side, a sor of inquiring face, and a voice heard from here that seem to have been made for sarcasms—that is the favorite grand son of New York, John Van Buren—whose great reputation is based upon impertinent sayings and cool assurance, rather than upon any solid attainments. There, it is twelve o'clock, and it is time for us to get down and let Mr. Curran and the other reporters, into the places we have been *kindly permitted to occupy*, in order that they may record the doings of another day in this bustling and busy hall. And here let us close our work for this number.

Mean Letter.—Judge Johnston's letter accepting the Whig nomination for Governor, in Ohio, partakes of the brevity and point of Old Zack's despatches.—*Ex Paper.*

Indeed! Wonder if the letter announcing his nomination was treated with the same "brevity and point" as that of the President of the "Philadelphia Slaughter-house"—i. e. refused because the postage was not paid.

THE "PRESIDENT'S PLAN" AND THE COMPROMISE CONTRASTED.

By Hon. Henry Clay, once the Whig Oracle.

Below we give the remarks of the great Kentucky Statesman—once the Sir Oracle and Idol of the Whig party—Henry Clay, in the Senate, contrasting the "President's Plan," for the settlement of the Slavery agitation, with that proposed by Foote's committee of thirteen, of which Mr. Clay was chairman. We do so, first, because we deem the arguments and sentiments therein contained correct; and second, because we desire it to fall into the hands of as many whigs as possible, that they may see what their *old and honored* leader thinks of the statesmanship of their *new light*, Zachara Taylor, and his Galphin Cabinet. Our Democratic subscribers are requested to loan this number of the "Observer" to all their Whig neighbors.

In the Senate, May 21, after replying to the Hon. gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Soule, who had spoken against the Compromise, Mr. Clay said:

Now let me call the attention of the Senate to a very painful duty, which I am constrained to perform, and which I shall perform let it subject me to what misinterpretation it may, here or elsewhere. I mean the duty of contrasting the plan proposed by the Executive of the U. S. with the plan proposed by the committe of thirteen. If the Executive has a friend—(I do not mean exactly that, because I believe and wish myself to be a friend of the Executive, feeling in most anxious to co-operate with him)—but if there be a friend of the Executive who supports his measure *to the exclusion of the committee*, will he stand up here, and meet us face to face upon the question of superiority of the one measure to the other? Let us here, and not in the colums of newspapers, have a fair, full, and manly interchange of argument and opinion. I shall be ready to bear my humble part in such a mentalt contest. Allow me to premise by assuming, in the first place, that every friend of this country must be anxious that all our difficulties be settled: and that we should once more restore concord and harmony to this country.

Now, what is the plan of the President? I will describe it by a simile, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. Here are five wounds—one, two, three, four, five—bleeding and threatening the well being, if not the existence of the body politic. What is the plan of the President? Is it to heal all these wounds? No such thing. It is only to heal one of the five, and to leave the other four to bleed more profusely than ever, by the sole admission of California, even if it should produce death itself. I have said that five wounds are open and bleeding. What are they? First, there is California; there are the Territories second; there is the question of the boundary of Texas the third; there is the fugitive slave bill the fourth;—and there is the question of the slave trade in the District of Columbia the fifth. The President, instead of proposing a plan comprehending all the diseases of the country, looks only at one. His recommendation does not embrace, and he says nothing about the fugitive slave bill or the District Bill; but he recommends that the two other two subjects, of Territorial government and Texas boundary remain and be left untouched to cure themselves by some law of nature, by the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, or some self remedy in the success of which I cannot perceive any ground of the le st confidence.

I have seen with profound surprise and regret, the persistance—for so I am painfully compelled to regard the facts around us—of the Chief Magistrate of the country in his own peculiar plan. I think that, in a spirit of compromise, the President ought to unite with us. He recommends the admission of California. We are willing to admit California. We go with him as far as he goes, and we make its admission compose a part of a general plan of settlement and compromise, which we propose to *the consideration of the Senate. In the spirit of compromise* which, I trust does, and which I know ought to, animate both ends of Pennsylvania avenue, we had a right to suppose, when the committee announced in its report that it was satisfied with his reccommendation, so far as it went, but that it did not go, in our respectful judgment, far enough, and that we therefore offered our measure to close up the four remaing wounds—I think, that in a spirit of peace and concord, and of mutual confidence and co-operation, which ought to animate the different departments of the Government, the President, entertaining that constitutional deference to the wisdom of Congress which he has professed, and abstaining, as he has declaired he would abstain, from any interference with its free deliberations, ought, without any dissatisfaction, to permit us to consider what is best for our common country. I will go a li tle further in the comparison which I make most painfully. After the observations which I addressed to the Senate a week ago, I did hope and trust there would have been a reciprocation from the other end of the avenue, as to the desire to heal, not one wound only, which being healed alone would exasperate and aggravate instead of harmonizing the country, but to heal them all. I did hope that we should have had some signification, in some form or other, of the Executive contentment and satisfaction with the entire plan of adjustment. But, instead of concurrence with the committee on the part of the Executive, we have an authentic assurance of his adherence to his own particular scheme.

Let us look at the condition of the Territories, and I shall endeavor to do what has not been done with sufficient precision, to discriminate between non-action as it respects the government of the people, who, by the dispensation of Providence, and the course of events, have come to our hands to be taken care of. To refrain from extending to them the benefit of government, law, order and protection, is widely different from silence or non-intervention, in regard to African slavery.

The recommendation of the President, as I have already said, proposes the simple introduction of California as a state into the Union—a measure which, standing by itself has excited the strongest symptoms of dissatisfaction in the Southern portions of the conf

ment, has had its opening with three years of *desperation, miserable misrule, and military despotism.*"

Again: "It is useless for me to remind you that you have no other than a military government to administer the civil laws with which you came into the Union, (and under which you and your ancestors have lived for two centuries.) What other Executive have you but the commander of the troops in New Mexico? Does he not absolutely control all the civil establishments of your country? Is there a civil officer but holds his office by commission *from* the military officer during his will and pleasure? Has he not indeed assumed to order the courts whom to bring to trial, and in every way to prescribe their jurisdiction? And when the Secretary of War commands him not to interfere, or prevent the officers from Texas to exercise their commissions in your Territory, can that be called a neutrality? Is it not a virtual abandonment of the government?"

Mr. Clay. Mr. President, with regard to Utah there is *no government whatever, unless* it is such as necessity has prompted the Mormons to institute; and when you come to New Mexico what government have you? A military government, by a lieutenant colonel of the army! A lieutenant colonel, a mere subordinate of the United States, holds the governmental power there, in a time of profound peace. Stand up whig who can—stand up, Democrat who can, and defend the establishment of a military government in this free and glorious republic in a time of *profound peace!* Sir, *we had doubts* about the authority of the late President to do this in time of war, and it was cast as a reproach against him. But here, in a time of profound peace, it is proposed by the highest authority, that this government, that this military government—and by what authority, it has continued since peace ensued I know not—should be continued indefinitely, till New Mexico is prepared to come as a State into the Union. And when will that be? There are now about ten thousand people there, composed of Americans, Spaniards, and Mexicans, and about 80,000 or 90,000 Indians, civilized, uncivilized, half civilized, and barbarous people, and when will they be ready to come in as a State? Sir, I say it under a full sense of the responsibility of my position, that if to-morrow, with such a population, and such a constitution as such a population might make, they were to come here for admission as a state, I for one would not vote for it.—It would be ridiculous, it would be farcical, it would bring into contempt the grave matter of forming commonwealths as soverign members of this glorious Union. She has no population in sufficient numbers morally capable of self-government; nor will she have for many years to come such a population as will make it proper to admit her as a State. And yet the plan of the President is to leave this military government under this lieutenant colonel in full operation, declaring as he does, in opposition to evidence, that they have a very good government there now.

But what sort of a government does this lieutenant colonel placed over them administer, to his subjects? Why, I suppose one of the greatest and first duties of government is to give protection to the people, to give defence to the Territory which he governs, and to repel invasion from the limits of the country. And how does this military commander, acting as it is said under the authority of the Secretary of War, behave upon the first approach of an invasion? While commissioners *are sent there as pioneers* in the work of bringing all that part of New Mexico on this side of the Rio del Norte under the authority of Texas as the territory of Texas, what does this military governor do, or propose to do, to protect those people and repel invasion, and to protect the domain? He says he means to be *neutral*, and has instructions from headquarters to be neutral in this contest between the people of Santa Fe or New Mexico and Texas! The governor of this people, who are opposed to the jurisdiction of Texas, says he means to take no part with those whom he governs, but to leave them to fight it out as well as they can with the power of Texas. What American can say that, under the circumstances, this course is justifiable; and what will become of the sacred obligations of the treaty Hidalgo? Of all the honorable distinctions which characterize man in his social and aggregate, or his individual character, that of good faith, of the honorable fulfillment of obligations, and the observance of contracts in private life, and of treaties in public life, is one which commends itself most to the approbation of enlightened mankind. Here we have a provision in this treaty staring us in the face, requiring us to extend the protection of government to the people of Utah and New Mexico. We are told we may safely—it is not said, I admit, in terms, but it is in effect—we may withdraw from the fulfillment of our obligations, and leave this people to themselves, to work out their own happiness and salvation in such way as they can!

In what circumstances will this country be if Congress adjourns without a settlement of this boundary question, and without establishing Territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico? In what condition would the people of New Mexico be cast of the Rio del Norte in their conflict with Texas?—Sir, I need not remind you of what every body knows of the settled dislike, the insuperable antipathy existing on the part of the people of New Mexico towards Texas, denouncing and denying her authority, contravening the existence of her laws, and ready, if they had the power to do it, to resist her claim of jurisdiction to the last extremity. And yet they are to be left to take care of themselves. They have got a government good enough for them!

Mr. President, that is not my conception of my duty as an American legislator. My duty tells me to perform what we have promised to perform: my duty tells me to extend to this people in Utah and New Mexico the benefits of that supreme authority residing in the city of Mexico which they had when they constituted a part of the republic of Mexico; but which, when they came to us, promised to extend to them from Washington, on our part. That is on our part. That is my conception of duty, and I will undertake to perform it, if I can. If I cannot do it on account of the Wilmot proviso, or if, as the result of any obstacle that may be thrown in the way, I cannot accomplish what I deem my duty, I shall stand acquitted in the sight of God and my own conscience; I shall be irreproachable as to any deliberate neglect, even if I fail in the attempt to perform my duty.

I will close this part of what I have to say by grouping, comparing, and contrasting the features of the respective plans of the Executive and the Committee, which I shall be glad if the Reporters will publish in parallel columns:

The President's plan proposes an adjustment of only one of the five subjucts which agitate and divide the country.	The Committee's plan reccommends an amicable settlement of all five of them.
The President's plan proses the admission of California as a State.	That of the committee also proposes the admission of California as a State.
He proposes non-intervention as to slavery.	They also propose non-intervention as to slavery.
But he proposes further non-intervention in the establishment of Territo-	They propose action and intervention by the establishment of civil governments for the Territories, in conformity with treaty and constitutional obligations. To give the superintending and controlling power of our General Government, in place of that Mexico which they have lost; and to substitute a civil instead of that military government which declares it will assume an attitude of neutrality in the boundary contest between New Mexico and Texas.
Governments; that is to say, that we shall neglect to execute the obligation of the United State in the treaty of Hidalgo—fail to govern those whom we are bound to govern—leave them without the protec of the civil authority of any General government—leave Utah without any government at all, but that which the Mormons may institute—and leave New Mexico under the military government of a lieutenant colonel,	Theirs proposes a settlement of the boundary question, and, being settled a civil war with Texas would be averted.
His plan fails to establish the limits of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, and would expose the people who inhabit it, to civil war, already threatened, with Texas.	They offer amendments which will make the recovery of fugitives more effectual, and at the same time, it is believed, will be generally satisfactory to the north.
He propoases no adjustment of the fugitive slave subject:	They propose to interdict the slave tradein the District, and to leave slavery there undisturbed.
He proposes no arrangement of the subject of slave trade in the District of Columbia.	They propose to adjust all five of them on a basis which it is confidentally believed, is just, fair,
Thus, of the five subjects of disturbance and agitation—to wit, California, Territorial Govern-	and honorable, and will be satisfactory to the people of the United States.
His plan settles but one leaving the other four unadjusted, to flame and exasperate the public mind, I fear, more than ever.	They offer the olive brance of peace, harmony, and tranquility.
Under his plan, one party, flushed with success in the admission of California alone, will contend, with new hopes and fresh vigor, for the application of the Wilmot proviso to all the remaining territory whilst the other party, provoked and chagrined by obtaining no concession whatever, may be urged and animated to extreme and greater lengths that have been yet manifested	Under their plan, all questions being settled in a spirit of mutual concession and compromise there will be general acquiescence, if not satisfaction; and the whole country will enjoy once more the blesing of domestic peace, concord, and reconciliation.
Whilst the President's is confined to a single measure, leaving the governments of Utah and New Mexico unsettled, another, and one of the most irritating questions, is left by him, without any recommendation or any provision, to harrass and exasperate the country.	
He fails to reccommend any plan for the settlement of the important and vexatious subject of fugitive slaves. He proposes no plan of settlement of the agitating questions which arise out of this subject. I will repeat, let him who can, stand up here and tell the country, and satisfy his own conscience—when the whole country is calling out for peace, peace, peace; when it is imploring its rulers above and its rulers below to bring once more to this agitated and distracted people some broad and comprehensive scheme of healing, and settle all these questions which agitate this afflicted people—let any man who can, not in the public press, but in the Senate of the United States, stand up and show that the plan which is proposed by Executive authority is such a one as is demanded by the necessities of the case and the condition of the country. I should be glad to hear that man. Ay, Mr. President, I wish I had the mental-power commensurate with my fervent wishes for the adjustment of these unhappy questions, commensurate to urge upon you and upon the country forbearance, conciliation, the surrender of the extreme opinions, the avoidance of attempting impossibilities.	
Sir, I know there is a floating idea in the Southern mind, such as we have heard before, of the necessity of an equilibrium of power between the two sections of the Union—of a balancing authority.—However desirable such a state of political arrangement might be, we all know it is utterly impracticable. We know that the rapid growth and unparalleled progress of the Northern portion of this country is such that it is impossible for the South to keep pace with it; and unless the order of all republics shall be reversed, and the majority shall be governed by the minority, the equilibrium is unattainable. But, sir, *because* there is not and cannot be, and in the nature of things it is impossible that there should be, this equilibrium of power between the two sections of this country, does it therefore follow that the Southern *portion is in any danger with respect to the great institution* which exists there, and is cherished with so much solicitude? I think not. I believe not. All apprehensions of danger are founded on flagrant abuses of power; and the possibility of such abuses would prevent all investment of power, since no human power is free from the d. nger of abuse.	
But what are the securities for the maintenance of Southern rights connected with that peculiar institution. In the first place, there is that sense of truth, that sense of justice which appertains to enlightened man, to christian man. In the next place, there is the constitution of the United States, with the oath which all take to abide by that constitution. Next, there is a necessity for the concurrence of both branches of Congress before any act of legislation, inflicting a wrong upon that Southern portion of the country, could take place. Then there is the veto of the President of the United States, applicable to any unconstitutional legislation which might take place in reference to that institution. Last of all, with regard to peaceful and civil remedies, there is the Supreme Court of the United States, ready to pronounce the annulment of any unconstitutional law which might unconstitutionally impair such rights; and there is also a sense of responsibility on the part of Senators and Representatives to their constituents. But last, though I trust in God the occasion for its exercise will never arise, there is that right of resort to arms and to make forcible resistance when oppression and tyranny become insupportable.	
Nor is this great interest of the South, this institution of slavery, the only one to be affected by the fact that it is a minority. Is it peculiar to that interest? No, sir. How is it with the fishing interest? How with the navigating interest? They are both greatly in the minority. How is it with the manufacturing interest? In the minority. How is it with the commercial interest? In the minority. In short, without continuing the enumeration, every interest in this country is in the minority, except the great and all-pervading interest of agriculture, which extends from one end of the country to the other. We must be reconciled to the condition which is inevitable. There is all reasonable security against any abuses which may be inflicted in the progress of events, which you can no more arrest than you can seize and hold the beams which are poured from that great luminary of the system of which we compose a part, or than you can stop on its onward course the flowing of the Mississippi river, and compel it to turn back to its sources in the Rocky and Allegheny mountains. It is utterly vain to suppose you can acquire that equilibrium of which we have heard so much, between the slave holding *and the non-slaveholding* portions of the Union. It is not necessary, I hope; it is not necessary, I believe; but whether it is or not, it is unattainable, by the operation of causes beyond all human or earthly control. And to oppose the immutable and irrevocable laws of population and of Nature is equivolent to a demand for the severence of the Union.	
I conclude by repeating that here are five wounds which by the committee of compromise are proposed to be closed. Sir, I know what may be said. I know it will be said that agitators will, even after the passage of all these measures, continue to agitate; that the two extremes will still cry out for their respective favorite measures; that the Wilmot proviso, although Territorial Governments will be established, will be pressed, to be added by a supplementary act, or to be incorporated in the constitutions with these Territories to be established. I know it may be urged—indeed, I have heard it stated on this floor, "Pass all your measures and we will cry out for repeal." I know something, I think, of the *nature of man. I know something* of the nature of my own countrymen. I speak also with the authority and with the aid of history. At the time of the memorable Missouri compromise, as at this—and I have been unable to *determine in my own* mind whether more solicitude and anxiety existed then than now—the whole country was in an uproar, on the one side, for the admission of Missouri, *and the other for her exclusion. Every legislative* body throughout the country—I believe there were twenty-four then—had denounced or approved the measure of the admission of Missouri.	
The measure was finally carried by a small majority; only six in the House of Representatives where the great struggle, where the long continued exertion was carried on. And what were the consequences, the tranquilizing consequences which ensued throughout this distracted country? The act was every where received with joy and exultation and triumph; and the man who would have dared to interrupt the universal and deep felt and all-pervading harmony which prevailed throughout the country in consequence of that adjustment, would have stood rebuked and repudiated and reprimanded by the voice of his countrymen. And I venture to say if this measure of compromise goes to the country with all the high sanctions which it may carry—sanctions of both Houses of Congress and of the Executive, and of the great body of the American people—to a country bleeding at every pore, to a country imploring us to settle their difficulties, and give once more peace and happiness to them, I venture to say that the agitation will be at an end, though a few may croak and halloo as they please.	
There are a few miserable men who live upon agitation, men who are never satisfied until they can place themselves at the head of a little clique of agitators, and, fastening them to their taile, go to the Democratic party and say, "take me, I am a good Democrat, and I will bring to you this capital which I have, and ensure your success;" or go to the	Whig party and say, "take this little balancing power which I possess, and I will enable your party to triumph over their adversaries." I venture to say they will be hushed into silence by the indignation they will meet every where, in their vain and futile attempt to prolong that agitation which has threatened this country with the most dreadful calamity which in all the dispensations of God could befal it. Sir, I am done. I would say much more, but I cannot longer trespass on your time. I did not expect to have said so much, and my physical powers will not permit me to say more.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1850.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

Mr. Clay's speech, exposing the inadequacy of the President's plan respecting the territorial question, makes a dreadful rattling among the *camp* followers of the administration. It is an able, patriotic and conclusive demonstration of the imbecility, or hypocrisy, of the executive and his cabinet. We republish the portion *of it which relates to the President's project, and hope* our readers will not fail to poke it into the face of every one of their Zacharite neighbors.

The Democratic State Convention.

Although it is now over a week since the State Convention met, we are still without any authentic account of the proceedings. We beg leave to suggest that the next convention be held at Bloodtown, in Forrest county—we shall then never expect to get the proceedings or hear the result, and thus will not be subject to disappointment as in the present case. But this aside—the convention we believe succeeded in making the following nominations: Wm. T. Morrison, Esq., of Montgomery, for Canal Commissioner; Gen. Ephraim Banks, of Mifflin, for Auditor General; and Col. J. P. Brawley, of Crawford, for Surveyor General. Messrs. Morrison and Banks are peculiarly unexceptionable nominations, and will receive a warm and zealous support everywhere.—The other nominee, Col. Brawley, will meet with much opposition in his own ranks at home, as well as in some other of the north-western counties, and hence we must frankly own we look upon it as a most unfortunate selection. We shall, however, support him; though we should have done so much more cheerfully had he been nominated for Auditor General, the *only* office his name had been used in connection with before the convention met. We dislike even an appearance of trickery and management. The appearance in this case, however, may be explained—we trust, for Mr. B.'s success, it will.

That "Extra Pay Again."

The Editor of the *Gazette* has a queer way of answering questions—much queerer, indeed, is he at answering than at asking them! He acknowledges, however, that some of the whig members of the legislature did vote for the "extra pay" proposition, the passage of which he, last week, laid exclusively at the door of the Democracy. But then, they are not to blame!—oh, no! Whoever heard of a whig that wan't a political saint, no matter whether he could *steal* like the Galphin cabinet, or vote himself "extra pay" like the whig members of the Legislature, and then saddle the blame upon the Democracy! But the Editor of the *Gazette*, having been caught in a very ugly corner, want's to "let the matter pass." Very probably, but we can't accommodate him! He commenced the dance, and it is no more than fair we should have a chance at the close! So, as we perceive he has *forgot* to answer part of our query, he will please respond categorically whether the *whig* members from Erie county *took their portion of* the "extra pay" or not?—Hold up your head now, and speak out like a man, for we wan't to tell the fiddler what tune to play.

Partly True and Partly not True.

The Westfield *Messenger* in an article on the efforts heretofore made by various localities to secure the terminous, and retain it, of the great system of Railroads connecting the Atlantic cities with the great west, has the following paragraph of truth and untruth:

"First came the "Deserted Village"—mighty Dunkirk, with her pint-bowl harbor to hold all the great palaces which float the Lake. *She* was to be the terminus of an important line. But she was not suffered to rest unmolested in her hallucination. The Bantam was pecking at her heels, and with a loud "cock-a-doo-dle-do-oh o!" Fredonia raised her voice and declared *herself* as the natural terminus of *all* the railroads. But alas! the iron horse displayed restiveness while hitched to such puny posts, and with a snort and a neigh showed his determination to gallop by and leave these "terminusses" in the rear. Erie now inflates her lungs and roars forth her determination to place her veto on the further progress of the iron track, and to lock the terminus in *her* embraces."

It must be confessed that, so far as the towns first named are concerned, there is undoubtedly more "truth than poetry" in the remarks of the *Messenger*. The picture, however, would be more complete if Buffalo were *included in the etching. For years she has been* connected with the East by railroad—for years the central New York road has been adding dollar to dollar in capital—but not until a month or so ago did either find out the necessity for the extension of their road beyond Buffalo creek. The fact—and that alone—of the New York and Erie road extending their track to this place awoke *them to a realization of the true state of the case*—that unless they reached out their iron arm toward the west to the same point, they must "bid a long good night to all their greatness," and their monopoly. So far, then, as the towns east of us are concerned, we say the *Messenger* is correct; but when it speaks of us it states what is notoriously not true! Erie has never expressed a desire, much less a "determination to place her veto on the further progress of the iron track" or "to lock the terminus in *her* embraces." So far from it, she is determined to have a railroad connection with the great west as well as the east. All she asks *is* that, as there must be a change of gauge somewhere from the six foot track of the New York and Erie, and the four-foot-eight of the central road, to that of *all* the Ohio roads, four-foot-ten, it shall take place with her, instead of at Cleveland!—*That she will have at all hazzards*, and it is time the fact should be understood *everywhere*!

Backing one's Friends.

The Albany *Express*, whig, says not a single member of the Cabinet has a national reputation with the "exception of Mr. Clayton, and in his case *habitual intoxication* so detracts from his usefulness that the exception is hardly worthy of mention." Call you this backing your friends, Mr. *Express*?

The Bank Property Sold.

The Bank property, which was advertised to be sold at public auction on the 5th, has been all *disposed of*.—The Flemieg Block was sold the day previous at private sale, to C. B. Wright, for $10,500. Had it been put up at auction, as advertised, there would have been much competition, and it would have brought a much larger sum—say at least $13,000 or $14,000! Mr. Wright is certainly fortunate, and we congratulate him. It is truly a fine property! The dwelling was sold as advertised, to I. Rosenzweig & Co. for $4,025; the out-lot to T. Fickinger for $750.

☞ Every species of vegetation is literally dried up in this region.—*Gazette.*

With the exception of Galphin Editors—they flourish as usual!

☞ We are requested to say that the friends of Rev. Mr. Todd have appointed Tuesday next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, to pay him a donation visit.—His residence is on 8th street, west of Sassafras.

How True.

The *Pennsylvanian* very truthfully says: "What a torrent of ridicule is heaped upon the Cuban expedition! How Lopez is laughed at! How his troops are underrated and denounced! Such is the estimate placed upon a movement that has failed. Had it been successful, victory would have blinded the eyes of these critics to faults that defeat has only made prominent."

☞ Owing to some disarrangement of the wires, our usual *telegraphic reports* "came up missing" this week.

The Erie Cemetery.

The Erie Cemetry company, incorporated by act of Assembly on the 29th of January last, have elected the following directors for the balance of the year, viz:—C. M. Reed, G. A. Elliot, Wm. Himrod, W. Kelley, A. W. Brewster, J. Galbraith, E. Babbitt. With a view to the permanent organization of the Board, G. A. Elliot was then chosen President, J. C. Spencer Treasurer, and W. A. Brown Secretary. These gentlemen have entered upon their duties, and are making every effort in their power to carry the objects contemplated by the act of incorporation into effect. It is generally known, we believe, that a lot of ground adjacent to the town has been procured, and the first payment ($1500) advanced and paid in by the thirty gentlemen named in the act of incorporation. But it *is not* generally known, we think, that this advance of money, and the necessary responsibility incured by the purchase, has been done by them through motives of pure public spirit and philanthropy. Not a cent, according to the charter, can *they make for their own private benefit*. The 5th section of the act of incorporation provides that the "corporators shall derive no *personal pecuniary* advantage or profit thereby—they shall make no dividends of the corporate property among themselves, and shall not receive any pay or compensation for the performance of any duties that shall devolve upon them as such. The board of managers shall not be entitled to receive any pay or compensation for services as such. *The whole proceeds of the sale of lots*, and other income, are hereby declared and directed to be *devoted* and *appropriated* to *cemetery purposes alone*, and to such outlays as are incident thereto, unless in case of a surpluss," then the corporators have power to "appropriate it to charitable purposes," and for no other purpose. Thus it will be seen that this is purely a public measure, and that no pecuniary advantages are sought to be obtained by the gentlemen composing the company. The project, then, ought to receive a helping hand from every one interested—and who is not? With our cotemporary of the *Gazette* we "think, as there are other expenses to be borne, those of our citizens who have not assumed any responsibility in the purchase should consent to incur some now. For instance, in the course of preliminary action, it will be necessary to procure an Engineer or Artist *to lay out the Cemetery*. Money must be had for this purpose, and we are authorized to state that persons who may make an advance to this end, will receive credit for the same on the books of the company, to be fully satisfied when the ground is properly arranged for the disposition of lots. We hope this proposition will be generously and promptly met to the extent desired."

It Won't do, Gentlemen.

Some of the whig papers here struck upon a bright idea,—in the hopes of drawing off public attention from the settlement of the great question now before congress, and which the best energies of the moderate men of all sections here being bent, they are attempting to get up a "Tariff panic." They want to hide "old Zack," and his cabinet, under an iron foundry, but it won't do, gentlemen! The great Kentuckian has vetoed such a game. The other day he *took occasion to "speak right out in* meeting," and said that the slavery question must be settled before any attention would be given to "Tariff" or anything else "of the same sort." Hence we can assure such two-penny whistles as the Fredonia *Censor* and Erie *Gazette*, that they may pipe away from now till doomsday on their "Tariff" key, but it won't do, the *people hav'nt an ear for such music any more.*

The National Treasury.

"X," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun, writes* under date of May 31st: "This *morning' Union* contains the official avowal of Mr. Meridoth, of his blunder in regard to the deficit. There are over nine millions of dollars in the Sub-Treasury subject to draft, and the Mexican indemnity is already paid. What will become of the new loan recommended in the Secretary's report I know not. Since the excitement in regard to the Galphin claim, the deficit making propensity of all the Cabinet ministers has considerably diminished, though there are still some largesses practised in the contract system, which I shall notice in my next letter.

Mark the Difference.

Mr. Mason, of Va., the file-leader of the Southern opposition to the compromise, in his speech in the Senate the other day, supported the President's views as to their most essential feature, to wit; the establishment of slavery in New Mexico. Mr. Mason strongly resisted the *Texas proposition, as it would involve the loss of slaveholding territory, equal in extent to the area of two large states.* Mark this: Mr. Mason supports the President's views because *they prevent the loss of slaveholding territory.* The Galphin whig paper here support the President's views because they are to secure freedom to this territory—and—because, *they wish for executive favors!*

Yes, "Stand by Him."

The *Gazette* is calling upon the faithful to "stand by" Gen. Taylor because "the *Observer* is heartily co-operating with the Washington *Union* and *Pennsylvanian* in their attempts to decry and put him down." Yes, "stand by him," ye faithful! Walk up to the "rack fodder or no fodder;" swallow the Galphin swindle, the Ewing swindle, and the whole batch of cabinet peculations!—Don't stop to think, but like Paddy with the egg, down with it, and look out for feathers afterwards! What matter it if Crawford, with the help of Johnson and Meridoth, two willing accomplices, did flitch from the Treasury one hundred and forty thousand dollars! What matter it if the other members of the cabinet, or their *relatives*, have been equally fortunate in "plucking the public goose!" What matter it if Gen. Taylor has surrendered the high functions of President into the hands of his cabinet! What matter if he has broke every pledge made to the people before his election, and instead of being the President of the "whole people," is in fact President but in name! Aye, what matter it! Is not "the *Observer heartily co-operating* with the Washington *Union* and *Pennsylvanian* in" exposing the whole catalogue? Then "stand by him!"—"it will never do to give it up so," or "thrift will not follow fawning!"

Rumor upon Rumor.

The Washington *Union* says that it understands that despatches have been received by Government *from* our Consul at Havana, stating that he had demanded the 105 persons taken by a Spanish ship of war on the island of Contoy, as a neutral territory, and the men taken had *not engaged in open hostilities*, and were considering the propriety of abandoning the enterprize and returning to the United States. The Government has made no reply to our Consul, who had transmitted despatches to Washington stating the facts. Despatches have been sent to such portions of our squadron as could be immediately collected at Havana, to assist in pressing the demand. Should the Spanish Government refuse, the Consul is instructed to inform our Government, and meantime, our vessels of war are to obstruct the communication of all vessels with that port. It is reported that two vessels, with reinforcement for Gen. Lopez, which were commissioned to land at different points of the Island, are still at sea, their fate and destination unknown. It is said that in the event of these vessels being captured by the Spanish, our own squadron is instruted to demand them of the Spanish Commander, and if not given up to seize them by force.

☞ The *Gazette* says that we, "following in the wake of larger *echoes*," are characteristically boisterous in denouncing the Galphin business." Listen to that, big whigs and little whigs! The New York *Tribune*, and *Express*, and Messrs. Brooks and Conger, whig members from New York, the "larger *echoes*" of the Observer! "Who'd a thunk it!"

☞ The Boston *Post* says the Galphin Whigs are all in tears to think that Henry Clay should refuse to allow Gen. Taylor's *claim* to statesmanship? The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Courier* actually sobs aloud.

☞ The *Gazette* sustains the Galphin swindle of the Cabinet. Of course—"birds of a feather always flock together."

☞ Mobile papers of a later date than the 25th ult., make no mention of the death of the Rev. Mr. Maffit. The announcement was probably a hoax.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

PARIS, May 6, 1850.

Dear Frank:—Do not be frightened at seeing my *mark* again, following in so short a time the last communication, and that, in its turn, treading close upon the heels of its "illustrious predecessor." This thing of letter writing is, with me the affair of certain periods. I have an attack of the scribbling mania at intervals, and while the spirit is upon me, I must gratify it. So much by way of explanation, and now to the matters in hand.

The Fete of the Republic came off on the fourth and was a most brilliant affair. Government appropriated, for this celebration, two hundred thousand Francs, and the city also gave a large sum; and from this you may gather some idea of the display. At ten in the morning there was a "Te Deum" in all the churches—the President and officers of the Government being present at Norte Dame, which is the metropolitan church. This part of the ceremony, however, found less favor in the eyes of the populace than that which followed. I went to Norte Dame with a party of Americans, but we were too late to hear the chaunt. The next performance was the ascension of two baloons from the Place de la Concorde at two o'clock; with scarcely a breath of air they managed to rise almost perpendicular, affording much amusement to the tens of thousands assembled. *This is* the last part of the show until evening, so we may as well amuse ourselves by looking at the preparations for the illumination. You already know something of the Place de la Concorde—that the Oblisk from Luxor stands here—that the Champs Elysies, with its avenue, terminating at the Arc of Triumph, is on one side, while the Garden *of the Tuilleries and the Palace, are on the opposite.*—On the North the perspective is closed by the Madeleine, and on the South by the Palace of the National Assembly, which stands on the opposite bank of the Seine.—Pardon this re-oumeration, but it is necessary to have them fresh in your mind ere you can understand a description of the Fete. We will take our point of departure *from* the Oblisk. *The whole pedestal of this*, as well as the railing around it, has been covered with an octagonal frame work, painted in imitation of granite, and having two elevations; upon the upper are seated four colossal figures in painted plaster, representing the Pharoahs of black granite which adorn the Egyptian palaces. Four immense sphinx were stretched on the platform *below, likewise painted to represent* black granite. For inscriptions there is, "Bonaparte, general-in-chief of the expedition," together with the names of the most distinguished members of the Egyption expedition. This decoration is truly very fine, and could the oblisk always have *these adjuncts its* appearance would in no way be injured. The fountains on either side of the obelisk have come in for their share, and we see them hung with globes of ground glass, (each of which will contain a light) and garlands of evergreens and flowers. At each of the four corners of the "Place" stands an arc of triumph—one dedicated "to Science and Letters," another "to Agriculture," the third "to the Fine Arts" and the fourth "to industry." From the centre of each of these hangs an immense chandalier, and the whole entrance is wound with gas pipes, and hundreds of jets will give light for the million. The street which extends to the Madeliene, is lined on each side by large altars, and beneath *the portico of the church hangs a mammoth* lustre. A long row of fluted pilasters stands on the west side of the "Place," each bearing the names of illustrious men, and all to be illuminated. From nearly every point stretches a slender chain, from which hangs small lamps. Along the avenue of the Champs Elysies extend four lines of this chain, one on each side of both sidewalks, *giving support to thousands upon thousands of* lamps, while each gas post is surmounted by a shade of variegated paper. Directly over the foot walk are suspended large lustres, each one some two rods from its neighbor. Can you comprehend anything of this description? I fear not, for it is difficult to convey in words an idea of such things. But one thing I think you will allow—that the *illumination* must be brilliant where there is so much material to render it so.

And now that we have seen the preparations, we will suppose that evening has come, and with the rest of the world we will go to the show.

Let us enter the Garden of the Tullieries by the gate nearest the Palace, and as we roll along with the crowd, we pass every few steps a stand supporting a triangular frame covered with lights, which, at a little distance, appear like pyramids of fire. These are placed throughout the garden—upon the bridges in the neighborhood—and wherever other means of illumination are not available. As we approach the Place de la Concorde various colored fires burst from the base of the Oblisk—now red, *then blue, and anon white. The whole "Place" is one* blaze of light, and the effect of the various colors is very fine. The Palace of the National Assemby seems to have a line of fire extending from the eves to the ridge, while the steps and pillars are blazing with thousands of burners. On the Palace of the Legion of Honor is a representation of their decoration composed of various colored lights. *The Hotel of the Minister of Marine is illuminated* from top to bottom; the Altars towards the Madeliene have each a brilliant flame; the church itself shines forth in all its glory; the fountains are in full play, and the water falls over the glass shades without touching the lights within; all is in a blaze, and Light seems to be the presiding deity. And then as you look up the long avenue of the Champs Elysies what a scene meets your eye. Four cords of fire stretch before you for a mile, and between them hangs, at short intervals, large lustres. Indeed the scene is very like enchantment. But let us pass along for the fire-works will soon commence and we had better get as near the Arc of Triumph as possible. There goes the first rocket, followed in quick succession by hundreds of others, the most beautiful ones I ever saw. After these came other works, and for a close we have something resembling the Aurora Borealis; excepting the rays are red instead of white, but they seem to reach the very clouds.

There! in writing the above I have imagined you were my companion, and that we actually looked together upon the things I have mentioned. It was no difficult matter for me, because the exhibition was of too recent a date and of too remarkable a character not to be impressed vividly upon my mind. With you, however, I fear the case *will be different; the illumination* and the fireworks will kindle no heat in your imagination. But no matter, you have the news and that is the great item with you latter-day editors.

Nature, also, lent her aid to the celebration, and furnished the first really pleasant day we have had *for six* weeks, and consequently the whole world, and a portion of the "rest of mankind," appeared to be upon the ground. I mean the Parisian world, of course; and yet with all the elements of disturbance so abundant in Paris, the whole affair passed off in perfect quiet. I have heard no estimate of the number of spectators, but it was immense. Every avenue of the extensive garden of the Tulleries was crowded, the Place de la Concorde was a sea of humanity, and a *dense* crowd than that which *choaked* up the avenue of the Champs Elysies for more than a mile it has never been my lot to see. A party of six of us elbowed our way to a good position, paying no attention to the *sacres* showered upon us, for we all came from a country where every body is bound to see the "Fourth of July," if he chooses. One thing I noticed which contrasted very favorably with a gala day in America.—I *did* not see a drunken man! Whence comes the difference between the two countries in this respect? and that there is an immense difference is evident to the most superficial observer. Temperance societies are unknown, save by report. Every man, woman, and child drinks wine at meals, and yet a drunkard is comparatively rare. In all the hospitals, when not contra-indicated by disease, each patient has his wine. In the public Seminaries all the scholars drink wine, and it is so with all classes.—The people would be called "habitual drunkards" in our country, yet how terribly do figures tell against us in this matter. Now, I should like to know the cause, for there must be a cause. Is it because pure wines are cheap in France? Is it owing to the character of the people? Is it due in any measure to the climate? These are some of the conjectures I have hazarded on the subject, and it may be that all have some influence in producing it.

This is rather a digression from our subject, but the description of the celebration was almost finished. As you will gather, the great feature was the illumination, and the decoration of the Place de la Concorde; bitt the Hotel de Ville and several other public buildings were also brilliantly illuminated. To prevent disaster bodies of soldiers were stationed in every convenient place, so as to be ready at a moment's warning; but hapily their services were not needed.

In the political world I know of but little that will interest you. Perhaps the most important movement of the last week is the proposed modification of the law of suffrage. The constitution says that every French citizen who has attained the age of twenty-one shall be entitled to vote. At the same time power is given to the National Assemble to declare under what circumstances a man shall be disfranchised. The object of the government is to discover *some means by which such* results as the election of the "10th of March and the 28th of April" gave, may in future be prevented. If a law can be passed declaring that no one can vote unless he possesses a certain amount of property, or unless he has resided a certain length of time (say two years) in the place where the election is held—many of the now legal voters will be cut off from that *privilege, and the government* can recover its lost ground. The "powers that be" feel that unless they act immediately their day will soon be passed for the last two elections have spoken the sentiments of the people in tones too distinct to allow of any misunderstanding. In the Assembly a commission has been appointed to enquire into the subject and report how the proposed object can be gained. This report is most anxiously looked for, as it is pretty certain some important modifications of the law of suffrage will be made. In this view of the case the question arises, will the people submit to such an infringement upon their rights? Will another be added to the already numerous revolutions, and the streets of Paris again be barricaded and echo to the song of the Marseillaise? These are questions of no trifling import, but the future can alone furnish an answer. Another question—should there be an insurrection, how will the army stand?—with the government or the people? The elections have shown a strong Democratic, or Socialist feeling in its ranks, while the history of the two last Kinge gives two examples of the troops siding with the insurgents. Would they do so again? In the Assembly, the other day, Gen. Lamorciere said the matter of slipping a vote into the ballot-box was quite different from deserting one's standard, and it was his opinion that the army would be found at all times where its duty called. But how was it in '48? Louis Phillipe had but just finished the usual review in the Court of the Tuileries when the soldiers distributed their muskets among the mob. Will it be so again? that's the question. But France seems to have found no resting place yet—then may be a "good time coming," however.

As you are aware, the French are much given to dancing. Revolutions, Balls and Theatres are the great National amusements. The people must dance, and to accommodate them there are rooms in all parts of the city where dances come off three or four times a week. The price varies from ten cents to sixty. The most celebrated of these are the Valentins, the Saloon de Mars, Saint Cecilia, and the Prado. The latter is upon the Island, and is the great resort of the Students and the Grisette. The orchestre is always very fine, and the rooms spacious and fitted up with much taste. No refreshments are included, but you can always find them in a room near by if you wish. This is the winter arrangement.—In the summer they dance in the open air at the various gardens arranged for the purpose. The Mabille is one of the finest of these. It is laid out with much taste and brilliantly illuminated. Beautiful flowers, charming walks, rustic seats in every nook and corner, surround you. Does the glare of the gas prove unpleasant, you can find promenades among shrubbery so dense that the light scarcely penetrates, and here the music of the orchestre falls upon your ear in notes softened by distance, and unless well guarded you cannot receive the glances of beauty's dark eyes without experiencing an unusual flutter beneath your vest. These dark allys are not always safe, so let us return: but hark! "I would like to have him in 'old Kentuck' for half an hour; would'nt I give him particular h—ll!" Surely that was a voice from Yankee land, and sounds strangely familiar and homelike. It has gone however, but we gather that one of the "sovereigns" has been insulted, and is anxious to "clean up" the frog-eating" Frenchman. Unfortunately, however, for his gratification, the French law says that whoever shall strike another shall be impfisoned six-months, and this is sufficient to keep even a Kentuckian quiet—That is a fine law for the Frenchman, for they are proverbially deficient in the science of Fistiana; hence, were they not protected by the law, their unruly tongues would get them many a black-eye as a souvenir of the respect of their Anglo Saxon friends. But while we have been listening and chatting by ourselves, the ball has finished and we are at the bottom of our sheet, so good night.

DOCTEUR.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

MARION, O. June 2, 1850.

Mr. Editor.—As you have exhibited a lively feeling *in all matters affecting the interests of the great line of* railway passing through Erie, extending eastward to New York and Boston, and westward to Chicago and St. Louis, you will be gratified to learn that the directors of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad have just let out, to responsible contractors, *55 miles of their road*, and expect to place the remainder under contract as soon as it can be prepared. *This road, as you are aware*, is a direct continuation from Cleveland to St. Louis. It is also a direct continuation of the "back bone line" from Pittsburgh. The Lake shore and the Pittsburgh roads are rivals for the business that must pass over the Bellefontaine and Indiana road. We must do double duty and carry trade and travel enough for both.

The following is the allotment of work:

Sec. No. 1 to 8 inclusive, Nichols, Brothers & Co., Ohio.
" 9, 10 and 11, John Robertson, Columbus.
" 12 to 22, inclusive, Wilson, Smith&Co. Marion.
" 63 to 84, inclusive, Carey & De Groff, Ohio.
" 85 and 86, Gen. Wm. Clark & Son, Penn.
" 87, 88 and 89, Peter Collins & Sons, Penn.
" 90 and 91, Marshall, Conley & Co., Ohio.
" 92, Humph

THE STEAMER TROY.—This steamer, under the command of Capt. *Wilkins*, took her place in the Toledo line on Tuesday last. The Buffalo *Commercial* says she has recently undergone the most complete and extensive repairs both in wood work and machinery, and is now far better, as well as much more comfortable to travel on than she ever was before. Her boilers have been taken out and thoroughly examined and repaired, so that they are pronounced in the best possible condition. The boiler hold is lined throughout *with tin*, and *under the foundation* the deck is covered with iron upon which the foundations of brick work is laid in water lime cement, making her, if such a thing is possible, entirely fire-proof.—Her fire-fronts are new and her boilers are placed under the forward deck fronting the stern. In the hold, amidships, immediately under the engine, have been placed additional supports of cross braces, while thirty feet have been added to the length of her upper deck cabin, the roof of which has been raised and lighted with side lights, making one of the most spacious and pleasant cabins on the lake. The old glass is to be replaced with stained, and the whole cabin newly painted and furnished with every thing requisite to the wants and comforts of those who favor her with their patronage. On Tuesday, then, the Toledo Line was full, composed of five of the best boats on the lake, one of which (we are assured by Mr. Griffith, the agent at this place,) will leave here every morning for Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.

☞ The Trenton Gazette notices a novel instrument of destruction, in the shape of a revolver with seven barrels, each of which is calculated to contain eighteen charges. These are fired in rapid succession, giving one hundred and twenty discharges in five minutes.

☞ The Boston Post is responible for the following:

Then Mr. Crawford he comes in,
And soon you see what *fellers*,
He pockets on the Galphin claim,
A hundred thousand dollars!

☞ The N. Y. Globe in speaking of the present position of the Cabinet towards Henry Clay, says it is perfectly apparent that the Administration must be Tylerised or Clay-rified.

☞ The Buffalo *Courier* says week before last, a European steamer arrived every day for a week, at New York. Who will say this is not a great country, with its steamers, gold mines, "mysterious knockings," electric telegraphs, and fighting Congress? We are a "tall" people, we are, and we have'nt done growing yet,

☞ It is generally believed that Hon. Edmund Burke late Editor of the Washington Union, will be elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of New Hampshire.

☞ The number of German and English emigrants at Albany on Monday, was so great that a sufficient number of cars could not be found to take them on their travel west. They are destined for Wisconsin and Iowa. Three thousand landed that morning.

☞ Alexander Butler, more familiarly known as "Picayune Butler," died at Carrolton, Ky., some ten days ago. He was a well known drummer in Cincinnati for many years.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME.—We published yesterday the fact that a well known business man of wealth and standing in Cleveland, had been arrested for theft and committed to jail. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has the following article on the subject of these developements of crime.

"The gentleman is Horatio N. Ward, of Ohio City; has done business in Cleveland, more or less, for fifteen years, is most respectably connected, and to all outward appearance a most worthy member of the church. But as the evidence runs, it has been his habit for many years to visit this city in a one horse buggy, hitch his horse near some warehouse or store, step in with a kind of business air, knowing that having been formerly a forwarder, dry goods merchant, and otherwise respectably connected in business, would be unsuspected; take such occasion to help himself when unobserved, to such articles as he could stow away in his buggy and cover with a buffalo robe, which he always carried with him. In this plight he would drive home to his barn shed, which was some distance from his house, and in a loft through a trap door which was always kept under lock, he would deposite his theft. There was no access to this garret except through said door which was reached by standing in the buggy under it, or by the use of a ladder. It seemed to be entirely in the keeping of Ward himself, his family knowing nothing about it.

What led to this discovery was the missing of a trunk from the warehouse of Handy & Harmon, yesterday morning. It was full of goods, and to be forwarded that day to a gentleman in Logan county. Ward was seen about 10 o'clock in the morning, by a grocer over the way, to ride up, hitch his horse as usual, and take from the street side this trunk, put it in the buggy, cover it with his buffalo robe and drive off. It was soon missed, and as soon got track of. A search warrant was put into the hands of Constable McKinistry, the premises of Ward searched, this secret loft found, and not only this identical trunk, but several others, found; in fact, a large quantity of miscellaneous articles, in all probability stolen, was discovered. The canvas covering the trunk and having on it the directions, was taken off, the lock broke, and the contents apparently overhauled, but not removed. A trunk stolen a few days since from the warehouse of Hubby & Hughes, was also recovered, a case of fine boots, &c., &c.,

For the first theft, Mr. Ward was arrested and without examination, gave bale, $1000, for his appearance before Esq. Cleveland on Monday next. He was afterwards arrested on the charge of stealing the trunk from Hubby & Hughes, and failing to give the bail required, $1500, was put in jail, where he now remains. Since his arrest, several operations of of this kind, known but to few, have been brought to light, and for which he has either explained, apologized, or paid, to keep secret.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.

FROM SANTA FE.—Letters from Santa Fe to the 14th April, have been received. Several meetings have been held in relation to Major Neighbor's commission to take possession of the Territory in the name of the Texan government. A good deal of bad blood was excited. The meetings terminated without doing anything.

On the 6th of May, Major Neighbor's arrival at Santa Fe was welcomed by many warm friends, but cooly by the authorites. The 12th was appointed by him to meet the people and show them their rights. On that day, he stated his object in coming, and said he intended on some future day to issue orders of election under the Texan government.

Mr. White lost the entire train of mules and about $3,000 in Merchandize, by an attack of Indians between *El Passo* and Chihuaha.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.

FROM THE PLAINS,—Dr. Carver, who has just returned from the Plains, states that a difficulty had occurred between the advance party of California emigrants and a marauding party of Indians. The depredations had been confined to valleys of the Vermillion river.

On the 12th May, the Indians attacted a small train of Californians, and succeeded in running off with 30 or 40 mules and horses. A young Pottawatamie chief, named Wawasah, proposed to follow and rescue the stock in two days. He came up with a small Party of Pawnees, and a skirmish ensued, resulting in a victory of Wawasah, who shot the Pawnee chief. On his person were found four white and nine Indian scalps, apparently recently taken. A number of horses were recovered. The Pottawatamies are said to be constantly annoyed by the Pawnees.

NASHVILLE, June 3.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The Hon. A. V. Brown, having called the convention to order, reported on behalf of the Committee appointed to organize the Convention, that they had agreed to recommend that each State be entitled to one vote in Convention; that the Hon. N. L. Sharkey of Mississippi be appointed President, and Governor McDonald, of Georgia, Vice President; and E. G. Eastman, and W. F. Cooper, Sec'ys. The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Judge Sharkey, upon taking the Chair, made a brief but animated speech, which was received with hearty applause. He thanked the Convention most profoundly for the honor done him, in elevating him to the position which he had no desire to fill, but which having been made to him, he could no longer decline. He alluded briefly to the causes which had induced the meeting of the Convention. The several States, he said, had united on an equality. Equal rights had been guarantied to all by the Constitution; but he, said, those rights had been violated and the Government could not stand the shock of the desecration of the Constitution.

The Convention, he declared, had not assembled merely to *devise* measures to protect the rights and property of the Southern people, but to preserve the Government which had been handed down to them unturnished. It had not been called to subvert, but to perpetuate the Union. Who, he asked, were the patriots: those who would wait until a direct calamnity had fallen on the country, or those who propose to adopt measures to avert that calamity. It was for the Convention, he said, to devise a remedy for the evils under which the South was laboring, and for the people to carry it out.—He trusted that a remedy would be found.

In conclusion, he repeated that the object of organization of the Convention was not to disolve the Union, the slanders of its enemies to the contrary notwithstanding, and expressed the hope that the Union might be the last thing to perish amidst the universal wreck of Matter.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.

Recent advices from Council Bluffs state that the California emigrants at St. Joseph's, Kanesville and other points, had, with few exceptions, left for the plain. The first Mormon train, consisting of a hundred wagons and between six and eight hundred persons, would leave Kanesville for Salt Lake about the 1st inst. Alarming reports in relation to small pox and cholera, almost daily reached the frontier towns, from the emigrants on the plains. The reports were mostly brought in by emigrants who had become discouraged, and were returning.—They were not generally believed. A party of six emigrants recently returned and reported that Sullivan's company, from Brunswick, had with the exception of three, all fallen victims to the cholera. The California caravan extended between 200 and 350 miles, always in sight of each other. Grass and water were quite abundant.

NEW YORK, June 3.—7 P. M.

We understand that the Grand Jury in the U. S. Circuit court, reported this morning that no evidence has been presented before them which justified any proceedings against persons in this city suspected for conniving at, or abetting in, the late expedition against Cuba by Gen. Lopez.

A fire broke out in the lower part of a double five story brick house, 78 Front Street, and at 26 Old Slip.—The interior of the edifice was burned out, and the walls down to the second story have either fallen or been pulled down. A part of the goods were saved. Damage not known.

☞ The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad has been opened to Wellington, 39 miles south of Cleveland. Regular trains were to run on it daily. The work on the rest of the line to Columbus is being prosecuted with great vigor, and the whole will be opened during the present year.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. by Rev. D. Malin, MATTHEW TAYLOR, Esq. and Miss SARAH H., daughter of Thos. H. Sill, Esq. both of this city.

On the 23d ult. by Rev. J. J. Findley, Mr. OLIVER DUNN, Jr. and Miss HARRIET DUNN, both of M'Kean.

DIED.

On the 31st ult. in this city, of Consumption, Mr. CHARLES POLLOCK, aged 47 years.

On Sunday morning last, Mrs. LUCINDA CLIFFORD, aged 37 years.

MISS S. THORNE & CO.,
NO. 6, REED'S BLOCK, STATE ST.

MISS THORNE would respectfully inform the ladies of Erie, and vicinity that she has taken Miss Kimberly's extensive stock of Millinery Goods, which, together with her new stock just received from New York, she will sell at the lowest prices.—Her long Experience in the business with Miss K., she trusts will enable her to give satisfaction. Straw cleaning done in the best manner.
Erie, June 8, 1850. 6m4

Just Returned From New York.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON have just returned from New York with a very extensive assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY and other articles in their line. Give us a call.
June 8.

Bargains Without Precedent.

J. H. CLARK has just returned again from New York, having purchased a stock of Goods adapted *Expressly to the Summer Trade*, which he offers at prices *so far below* any thing ever offered before in Erie, that he has no apprehension of any customers leaving his store without goods who look at them, notwithstanding all the gasconading about low prices, mammoth stocks, &c., elsewhere. ☞ No humbug ☜ about this. More on this subject hereafter. Goods arriving daily at
Erie, June 8. No. 1 REED HOUSE.

PITTSBURGH STORE.
NO. 2. FLEMING BLOCK.

New Goods and Great Bargains. Cash System Adopted!

JUST received and every day receiving, at the Pittsburgh Store, an extensive and full assortment of fresh cheap GROCERIES, bought at New York, Pittsburgh and Buffalo since the fall in prices, which, in addition to my former stock must and will be sold at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, as low as the lowest in Erie or any other place west of Buffalo, for any kind of produce which I can find a want for, and some things for *Cash*, if not crowded on me in too large quantities.

Country Merchants and Farmers are invited to call when they want Groceries, as I have adopted the Cash system and will give them the full worth of their money.

N. B. I have concluded to take Gold and Siver at par for a few weeks longer, notwithstanding the alarming news from California.
JOHN McCANN.
Erie, June 8 No. 2 Fleming Block.

MILLCREEK WOOLEN FACTORY

THE subscriber is ready to exchange Cloth or Flannels for Wool, or work on shares or by the yard, at the usual rates. Carding and spining done on short notice. Wool will be received at John Wing's, in Eagle Village, and at Smith Jackson's store in Erie, and the Rolls returned every Saturday.

Most kinds of Produce taken for work and Cash will not be refused.
Millcreek, June, 5, 1850 CYRUS REED. 3m4

Wool! Wool! Wool!

I AM again buying Wool (not to speculate upon but for Eastern Factories,) and am paying the highest market price in CASH, at my store, on the corner, near the Court House.
June 1. C. B. WRIGHT.

MORE NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from the eastern states and cities, where I have purchased, and am beginning to receive, the largest stock of Goods I have ever had, at prices below any thing ever before tho't of. Particulars soon. Call and see.
June 8, 1850. H. CADWELL.

WOOL! WOOL!

I WISH to buy 50,000 lbs. of Wool, for which I will pay, on delivery, the highest market price, in New York funds or specie. Those having Wool to dispose of will do well, after examining the market, to call at the Empire Stores; for which I will guarantee they will be amply rewarded.
June 2. H CADWELL.

SHADDUCK'S KEYSTONE STATE SALOON.

S. F. SHADDUCK would inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he has purchased the SALOON formerly occupied by Hiram Cook, where he intends keeping constantly on hand all kinds Eatables that an epicurian taste can desire, under William's Exchange Office, State st, sign of the Big Lamp, where will be found

Fresh Oysters,	Poached Eggs,
Pickled Oysters,	Lemonade,
Fresh & pickled Lobsters	Pop & Cider,
Pigs Feet and Tripe,	Bottled Ale,
Chickens, Ducks and	London Porter,
Fowles of every variety	Small Beer,
Fresh Fish,	Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and
Ham and Eggs,	Detroit Ale,

Pies and Cakes of all descriptions kept constantly on hand.
Ice Cream served up in a style not surpassed by any othe establishment in town He invites a call. Erie, June 8.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
Harris' Queen City Saloon!

WM. H. HARRIS would inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that he is about opening a *FASHIONABLE ICE CREAM SALOON*, on the Diamond, three doors east of Brown's Hotel, where he intends to keep constantly on hand *ICE CREAM, CAKES, PIES, FRUITS, SODA, LEMONADE, ALE, BEER, OYSTERS, etc. etc.*, all of the first quality, and adapted to the most epicurean taste. He is fitting up in connection two rooms designed expressly for the *ladies*, arranged with reference to their comfort, and supplied with every luxury.

The rooms will be opened for the accommodation of customers this afternoon. Determined not to be surpassed in his line, he respectfully solicits public patronage.
June 1st, 1850.

By Express.

LADIES can now find a beautiful assortment of Fancy and Colored Gaitors, Buskins, Slips and Walking Shoes; together with a few more patterns of Summer Dress Goods and Barages, at
June 1. C. B. WRIGHT'S.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—*100 boxes at wholesale*, by
June 1. J. H. FULLERTON.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Samuel Hayes, late of the borough of Erie, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM B. HAYS,
JOHN W. HAYS,
WM. A. BROWN, of Erie.
June 8, 1850. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Henry Wolf, late of Millcreek township, dec'd, notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to the undersigned at his residence in said township,
June 8, 1850. 6t4 CYRUS WOLF.

DOUGLAS PUMPS.—Another lot cheaper than ever. If you doubt it in the least, call at the Hardware Store, No. 2 Reed House. RUFUS REED.

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY,
133 *Greenwich Street, New York.*

THE proprietors beg to call the attention of connoisseurs in Tea to the choice and rare selection of Teas imported by them, and hitherto unknown in this country, which, by their fragrance and strength, combined with virgin purity and strength, produce an infusion of surpassing richness and flavor. The Teas offered, are the following:

The Jeddo Bloom,	a Black Tea,	at $1	00 per lb.
" Niphon,	do.	" 75	" "
" Diarh,	do.	" 50	" "
" Oaseea,	a Green tea.	" 1	00 " "
" Too-tsiaa	do.	" 75	" "
" Tieki-tsiaa,	do.	" 50	" "
" Old Mixture, a compound of the most rare and choice teas, grown on the fertile and genial soil of Assam,		" 1	00 " "

With a view to encourage the introduction of these matchless Teas, it is the intention of the proprietors to distribute by lot, among the purchasers, a quantity of Teas equal to *the first year's profits* on the sales effected. Each purchaser will receive enclosed in the package, a numbered certificate, entitling him to one *chance in the distribution* for every fifty cents laid out, and on the receipts amounting to $20,000, the undermentioned parcels of Tea, to the value of ten per cent, or two thousand dollars, will be given away as bonuses according to the following scale.

5 prizes of 50 lbs. of Tea each at $1 00 per lb.							250 lbs.	or	$250
20	"	25	"	"	"	"	500	" "	500
50	"	10	"	"	"	"	500	" "	500
100	"	5	"	"	"	"	500	" "	500
250	"	1	"	"	"	"	250	" "	250
425							2,000		$2,000

Those persons who prefer lower priced Teas, can receive their prizes in proportion, or *they will be re-purchased for Cash*, at a deduction of 6 per cent

☞ Country agents required. Applications to be addressed (post paid,) to the Company's Depot as above. 3m4

Guardian's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Erie County, I shall expose to public sale at the house of John Curtis, in Waterford, on the 22 day of July next, the following described real estate, to wit: Being the real estate of Melissa McLallen, dec'd, and bounded and described as follows: beginning at the south east corner of Harrison Woodford's land, thence north along the east line 70 perches to his north east corner to a post thence west 3 perches to the south east corner of Mary Woodford's land; thence north along her east line 30 perches to a posts thence east 33 perches to the north west corner of Lucy Woodford's land; thence south along her west line 101 perches to a post near her south west corner; thence west 53 perches to the place of beginning; containing *33 acres and 110 perches of land, be the same more or less.*

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth in hand on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments with interest on the whole sum annually, secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises. CHARLES C. BOYD,
Guardian of minor children of Melissa McLallen.
June 1, 1850. 3t3

NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and public, that they are now receiving their Summer supply of goods purchased at the present low prices, which will enable them to sell *cheaper* than those who purchased early in the Spring.—Among their recent purchases will be found

Ladies Dress Goods, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets, Gent's Leghorn and Panama Leaf Hats, Parasols and Umbrellas, Wall and Window paper, Groceries, Crockery, &c.,

which, added to their former stock, renders their assortment complete.
June 1. MOORHEAD, HUGHES & CO.

LARGE lot of Bonnets, just received per Express by
June 1. J. H. FULLERTON.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!
Cash for 100,900 lbs. Wool.

HAVING been appointed agent for an Eastern Manufactory, I wish to purchase Wool for which I will pay the highest market price
June 1. S. SMYTH.

SHEETING by the Bale, by
June 1. J. H. FULLERTON.

BUTTER WANTED.—300 firkins good Dairy Butter wanted in exchange for Cash or Goods. J. H. FULLERTON.

200 DOZ. PALM LEAF HATS at wholesale; also, a large assortment of Leghorn and Panama hats, just received by
June 1 J. H. FULLERTON.

30,000 YARDS PRINTED CALICOES at 3cts per yd and up by J. H. FULLERTON.

LAWNS and GINGHAMS.—A large assortment low enough
June 1. J. H. FULLERTON.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.—My assortment is now complete, and I do not hesite to say a larger and better selected stock than was ever before offered in this market. R. REED.

MOLASSES GATES.—Something extra—call and see them at the chep hardware store. R. REED.

HOUSE KEEPERS can be supplied with Brass, Britannia, Iron and Japan candle sticks and lamps, brass Snuffers and trays britannia, German silver and Iron spoons, basting spoons, coffee mills, cutlery, &c., at the Hardward store of R. REED.
June 1. No 3, Reed House.

CHEAP HARDWARD STORE.

I HAVE just received the bulance of my stock, among which can be found IRON and STEEL of all sizes, Gound Boxes, Malleable Castings, Anvils, Vices, Smith's Bellows, Axle Arms, steel springs, (eastern) brass bands, coil, log, trace, halter and jack chains, spikes, both wrought and cut. nails from 2d. to 40d., barrel, floor, pence, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes and nails, strap hinges, hooks and hinge, friction rollers, mullery, mill cross cuts and circular saws, shovels, spades hoes, wrenches, of various patterns, a good assortment of
June 1. R. REED.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that my wife, Malora Howard, has left my bed and board without cause or provication—May 10th—and took my child with her. I therefore forbid all persons harboring or trusting them on my account as I will pay no debts of their contracting after this date. JOHN R. HOWARD.
Racine, Wis. May 21, 1850. 3tpaid3

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber on Wednesday, the 29th inst a small sized Sorel Horse, with a white strip in its face, and some white marks on his back; apparently made by the saddle.—The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. JAMES SAMPSON.
Millcreek, June 1, 1850. 3t3

Take Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books and accounts of the subscriber are in the hands of S. Mervin Smith, Esq. for collection, to whom those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.
May 30, 1850. 1t3

Take Notice!

THE undersigned having disposed of their entire interest in the *Grocery and Provision Store* Wm. T. Downs and George Deman, by whom the business will be hereafter continued at the old stand on State street, respectfully informs the people generally that they have retired to the Bake Shop, where they will continue to wait on their old customers, and especially their Debtors.
GEO. W. GOODRICH & Co.
May 25, 1850. 3t2

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!!
COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,
NO. 8, REED HOUSE,

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, being convinced, from experience, that it is the only just, true, and safe principle for all parties. Our stock consists of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c.*, together with pure *Foreign Liquors*; Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all description. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge comparison with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, of and price.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds. JOHN COMPTON,
Erie May, 25, 1850. H. B. HAVERSTICK.

TO MERCHANTS.

SALERATUS constantly on hand, which we manufacture and sell for cash at the lowest market rates. A pure article, without adulteration. COMPTON & HAVERSTICK.
May 25, 1850. No. 8, Reed House.

400 BARRELS *Old Double Rectified* Whiskey on hand, which we sell at 18 cents *Cash*, of the best quality, our manufacture. COMPTON & HAVERSTICK.
May 25, 1850. No. 8, Reed House.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscribers will pay the CASH for any quantity of Wool.
May 25. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of the Erie Academy commences on Monday, June 10, under the superintendance of

J. HENRY BLACK, A. B.,
Teacher of Languages and Natural Sciences.
ANDREW B. CAUGHEY, A. B.
Teacher of Mathematics.
Mr. DANIEL P. ENSIGN,
Teacher in English Literature, Penmanship and Vocal Music.
Rev. C. G. STEUBGEN,
Teacher of German.
Mr. JOHN H. MILLAR,
Teacher of Practical Surveying and Civil Engineering.
Miss EUSEBIA C. JOHNSON,
Preceptress, and Teacher of French, Astronomy and Botany.
Miss CATHARINE B. BEEBE,
Teacher of Music.

Tuition per Quarter.

In the Languages,	$1 00
In Mathematics, Natural philosophy, Chemistry &c.	3 00
In primary studies.	2 00

There are no extra charges connected with this Academy except for Music and drawing. The charge for Music is $6; for Drawing $2.

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of the term. No one will be admitted for less than half a quarter. From the pleasant and healthful location of the Academy, the adqantages which it possesses of Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus, and the ability of the teachers both to impart knowledge and to discipline the conduct, it is confidently believed that very superior inducements are presented to all who may be desireus of pursuing a course of systematic and thorough instruction. For the benefit of those desiring to prepare themselves for teaching, particular instruction will be given with a view to that object both in the branches usually taught in schools, and in the theory of imparting instruction.

JAMES C. MARSHALL, Prest.
E. BARRITT, Sec'y.
May 25, 1850. 3t2

SECOND ARRIVAL—*Spring Styles of Bonnets.*—Just received, by express, a fine assortment of Spring and Summer Bonnets, cheaper than ever at C. M. TIBBALS'.

$5000 STOCK of Boots and Shoes, all of my own manufacture, embracing as great a variety as can be found at any establishment west of New York—also a full assortment of Shoe Kit and Findings, J. H. FULLERTON.
May 11, 1850,

PARASOLS.—I am now receiving a large assortment of parasols, consisting of plain changeable and figured Turk satin, also plain, changeable, figured and plaid silk, gingham and cotton Parasols, at TIBBALS', Cheapside.

To Carpenters and Joiners.

THE subscribers are now receiving a large and general assortment of Carpenters and Joiners Tools, consisting of Bench, Mould and Match Planes; Moulding, Firmer and Buck Bill Chisels; Hand Pannel Compass and Tennant Savers; Bevels, Spirit Levels, Gouges, Hammers, Broad and Hand Axes, Auger and Auger Bits, Braces, Bits &c., all of which are to be sold cheap.
Erie, May 18, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

50 KEGS Nails, from 3 to 40, for sale by
May 18, 1850. GEO. SELDON & SON.

RUSSIAN, Sweeds, English and American iron; Cast, English, American and *Spring Steel*, Anvils, Vices, *Saw Plates*, a good assortment by GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SHELF Hardware, a good assortment just opened, by
May 18, 1850. GEO SELDEN & SON.

A WORD to those building—the largest and best assortment of Locks, Latches, Butts and Screws (cheapest of course) can be found at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

BUTTER AND CHEESE TRYERS at the Hardware Store No. 3, Reed House. RUFUS REED.

Price Reduced!

VAUGHN'S
LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE.

Large Bottles—Only One Dollar.

The Proprietor of the Great American Remedy "VAUGHN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE," induced by the urgent solicitations of his Agents; throughout the United States and Canada, has now

Reduced the Price

of his popular and well known article; and from this date, henceforth, he will put up but one size only,—his quart bottles:—the retail price will be

ONE DOLLAR.

The public may rest assured that the character of the Medicine, its strength, and curative properties WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED, and the same care will be bestowed in preparing it as heretofore.

As this medicine, under its reduced price, will be purchased by those who have not hitherto made themselves acquainted with its virtues, the proprietor would beg to intimate that his article is not to be classed with the vast amount of "Remedies of the day;" it claims for itself *a greater healing power, in all diseases, than any other preparation now before the world;* and has sustained itself for eight years by its superior medical virtues, and, until this reduction, commanded double the price of any other article in this line.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY, this article acts with great healing power and certainty, upon the

Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs,

and all other organs, upon the proper action of which life and health depend.

This medicine has a justly high repute as a remedy for

Dropsy and Gravel,

and all diseases of that nature. It may be relied upon when the intelligent physician has abandoned his patient,—and for these distressing diseases, more especially DROPSY, the proprietor would earnestly and honestly recommend it. At its present price it is easily obtained by all, and the trial will prove the article to be the

Cheapest Medicine in the World!

☞ Please ask for pamphlets—the agents give them away if they contain over sixteen pages of receipts, (in addition to full medical matter) valuable for household purposes, and which will save many dollars per year to practical housekeepers.

These receipts are introduced to make the book of great value, aside from its character as an advertising medium for the medicine, *the testimony in favor of which, in the form of* letters from all parts of the country, may be relied upon.

☞ "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture"—the Great American Remedy, now for sale in quart bottles at $1 each, small bottles at 50 cts each. No small bottles will be issued after the present stock is disposed of.

Principal Office, Buffalo, N. Y., 307 Main Street,
G. C. VAUGHN.

N. B.—All letters (excepting from agents and dealers with whom he transacts business) must be post paid, or no attention will be given to them.

Agents—J. H. Burton, Carter & Brother, Erie; Smith Jordon & Co., Waterford; John Stewart, Fairview; L. S. Jones, Girard; A. Tauritett, Union; B. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg; B. C. Town, North East; Terry & Campbell, Edenboro; S. Hall, Jr., Cranesville; J. P. Moore, traveling agent. n4

JUST received a large assortment of Coffee Mills, among them can be found Plant's Double Grated Mill. RUFUS REED.

SOFA AND CHAIR SPRINGS.—Another lot just received at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—Hammers, Hatchets, Files, Planes, Plain Irons, Chisels, Augers, Auger Bits, Hand Pannel Compass, Pellow, Tenon, Circular and Rip Saws, Steel Squares, Try Squares, Screw Drivers, Bevels, Spirit Levels, Gunges, &c., &c.
May. RUFUS REED.

SLATES a good assortment at the Hardware Store.
RUFUS REED.

BROAD AXES and ADZE—BURTON'S, SIMMON'S MILE'S AND WHITE'S, at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

BRASS AND GLASS CUREAIN PINS—Just received.
RUFUS REED.

JAPAN WARE.—A large lot expressly for Jobbing.
RUFUS REED

BY EXPRESS

RECEIVED this morning, another package of Dress Goods of recent styles, which are offered very cheap, at
May 10, 1850. WRIGHT'S.

100 TONS FLAX WANTED!

THE subscribers will pay $8 a ton for 100 Ton Flax Straw (half cash and half goods,) at their Mill, north of Walnut creek. The Flax after the seed has been thrashed out, to be rotted properly and broken by horses in the field. For a first rate article, a good staple and sufficiently, but *not too much* rotted, we will pay the above price.

To Flax growers who will call upon us at the Mill or in Erie, we will furnish some suggestions relative to rotting and breaking the Flax, which will tend very much to abridge their labor.
May 18, 1850. MARVIN & PERKINS.
Keystone Paper Mills.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

10,0001 LBS. Wool wanted, for which I will pay the highest Market price in Goods or CASH, at No. 1, Reed House. J. D. CLARK.
May 18. 1850

50,000 GOOD SHINGES on hand for sale by
C. B. WRIGHT.

FLOUR, FISH AND SALT.—May be found constantly on hand at WRIGHT'S.

FRESH CONGO TEAS.—Now opening a fresh stock of new Teas of various brands, warranted to give entire satisfaction at WRIGHT'S

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

I WILL pay cash for 10,00 Bushels Corn, also for 10,000 Bushels Oats, if delivered soon. C. M. TIBBALS.

CASH FOR WOOL.—I shall be paying Cash for any quantity of Wool. C. M. TIBBALS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Stevens & Jowett, in the North East Woolen Factory, having been dissolved by mutual consent, this is therefore to notify those indebted to make payment. The books and accounts will be found at the Factory, where one of the late firm will attend to all settlements. ISAAC B. STEVENS.
North East, May 18, 1850. JOSHUA JOWETT.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Stevens in the North East Woollen Factory, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. The business will be conducted as heretofore by the subscriber, and all work entrusted to him will be done in a workmanlike manner. The Factory and Machinery are all nearly new, and the experience of the workmen is such as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to his customers. JOSHUA JOWETT.
North East, May 18, 1850. 1y1

SHEEP SHEERS.—Wilkin's straight Sheep Sheers for sale by
May 18. 1850 LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

50,000 LBS Wool wanted: It will be for the interest of the farmers to call on me before selling their wool.
May 19, 1850 S. JACKSON.

For the Ladies.

SILKS.—Plain Plaid and Striped Chamelion, Gro de Rhine, Gro de Sein, Gro de In lia, Loulard, Toa tand and Florence silks by S. JACKSON

BARRAGES and Lawns, plain and figured of all colors and qualities at JACKSON'S

DE LAIN, Plain and Figured, of every description by
S JACKSON.

GINGAANS, Plain and Plaid Chambray, French, Scotch, German and American, from 1 to 2s. per yd. by JACKSON

BLACK, Blue, and mixed Satinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans &c. for sale cheap by S. JACKSON.

Spring styles of Bonnets.

HUNGARIAN, Lace, French lace, gimp, colored and fancy chip, China pearl, Alboin, diamond pearl, Jenny Lind, Florence braid Bonnets; also lace and gimp Gipsies, pearl and tulip misses Bonnets in great variety. Artificial wreaths, &c.
May 11, 1850. C. M TIBBALS.

COLORED Cotton warp, cotton yarn, batts, wicking, &c., at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.
May 11, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTER'S CARDS of all qualities and sizes kept constantly on hand or furnished to order, at Buffalo prices. Those in want are invited to call at the Observer Office.

NEW GOODS!!

J. H. FULLERTON would inform his customers and the public generally that he has began to receive his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—embracing a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and HARDWARE,

Also a very full assortment of STRAW GOODS, embracing almost every desirable style of Bonnets—Panama, Leghorn and Palm Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c., all of which will be sold as as low prices as can be found in this city.
Erie, May 11, 1850. 52

999 SIDES eastern Sole Leather—also Upper Leather, French and Jersey Calf Skins, in quantities to suit,
May 11, 1850. J. H. FULLERTON.

Come One! Come All!!

THOSE who wish to see the largest and best assortment and to purchase the cheapest goods ever offered in this City, will call at No. 121, Cheapside, where we are receiving daily, the latest styles, and cheapest goods ever offered in this City, to which we invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally. Our stock comprises a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, &c. Don't forget to call and examine our stock, as we *will* sell a little cheaper than the cheapest. SMITH JACKSON.
Erie, May 11, 1850.

Prints and Ginghams.

ANY quantity of French, English, Scotch and American Ginghams, some as cheap as one shilling a yard, fast colors, or money refunded. Prices in great varieties of styles: madder colors at 6d a yard, *warranted fast.* C. M. TIBBALS.

Charles Wilkes, use of James C. Marshall, vs Henry Wilkes. } No. 16, August Term 1850. } Foreign attachment in case.

Erie County, ss

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county greeting:—We command you that you attach Henry Wilkes, late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Erie, in and for the said County on the first Monday of *August* next, there to answer Charles Wilkes, for use of James C. Marshall, of a plea of case; and have you then and there this writ

Witness the Hon Gaylord Church, President of our said Court this 20th day of *May*, 1850. Attest,
JAMES SKINNER, Prothonotary.

By virtue of the writ to which this is annexed, I have attached all the right, title, and interest of Defendant, Henry Wilkes, of in and to all those lots, blocks, or squares of land, situate in the second portion of the town of Erie, Erie county Pa. and numbered in the general plan of said town with the numbers forty-two, (42) and forty-nine, (49) in possession of James Hebblewhite, and summoned him as garnishee, personally and by copy. Also lot, block or square situate in the second section of the town of Erie, county and state aforesaid, numbered in the plan of said town with the number sixty-six, (66) now in the possession of James Hackabone and summoned him as garnishee, personally and by copy. Also, attached the eastern two-thirds part of water lot No. fifty-three, (53) situate in the first section of the town of Erie, county aforesaid. So say, F. E. BURTON, Sheriff.
May 23d, 1850. 3t2
The Weekly Pennsylvanian will copy six times and send bill to this office.

B. A. CRAIN,

BEGS leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that having bought out most of the stock of R. A Baker he will continue the

Grocery & Provision, Business,

and will sell at prices, as heretofore, to suit all customers. He has just received from the east an addition to his stock, which will be sold low *for Cash, and Cash only.* He therefore hopes his friends will give him a call, as

1850. WALBRIDGE'S LINE. 1850.
BUFFALO & CLEVELAND DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

THIS LINE, consisting of the Steamers TECUMSEH, Capt. J. G. Hurr, DIAMOND, Capt. F. S. MILLER, and FASHION, Capt R. G. EVANS, will run, during the season of Navigation, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at the intermediate ports, as follows:

Bound Up.	Bound Down.
Leave Buffalo 10 A. M.	Leave Cleveland 5 P. M.
" Erie 8 P. M.	" Erie 8 A. M.
Arrive at Clev. 7 A. M.	Arrive at Buffalo 5 P. M.

Connecting at Dunkirk with Stages for Jamestown at Erie with R. G. Park's Packet Line for Pittsburgh, and at Cleveland with Steamers for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, daily.

The Boats of this Line are all staunch, fast and comfortable, having Upper Cabins and State Rooms.

Buffalo, April 20—6m GEO. B. WALBRIDGE.

1850.
THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS!
CLARK, PARKS & CO'S,
BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.

THE above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River Packets for PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAN, *Agent*

Office at Brown's Hotel, corner of State Street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

N. B.—Spafford's Erie and Pittsburgh Express runs in connection with this line, by which all kinds of Express business will be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

Erie, April, 13, 1850. tf

1850.
TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE.
SABBATH EXCEPTED ON ERIE CANAL.
CARGOES INSURED.

FOR the transportation of Freight and Passengers between New York and Buffalo, without detention or reshipment at Albany or Troy, connecting with GEO. B. WALBRIDGE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS between Buffalo and Erie.

WHEELER, TRACY & CO. Proprietors; D. O. FANNING, Agent, 19 Counties Slip, corner of Front st, (upstairs,) New-York.

AGENTS.

S. McKISSICK, Albany; G. B. WALBRIDGE, Buffalo; JOSIAH KELLOGG, Erie.

Mark Packages "T. & M. L. B. L." and ship daily, Sabbath excepted, from MIDDLE PIER, CORTLIDS' SLIP.

A. WHEELER, GEO. H. TRACY. E. BACON.
Erie, March 23, 1850, 45tf.

LOOK HERE! FARMERS & WOOL-GROWERS, AT THE
Eagle Woolen Factory, Fairview.

WE are just finishing our SPLENDID NEW FACTORY, and fitting it up in the best and substantial manner; and having the best machinery, the best workmen, and are determined to take the best care of every thing, we intend to manufacture in a superior style Cassimeres and Cloths of every desirable quality and colors; also, all kinds of striped and fancy Cloths for Gents' and Boys Pants; also all kinds of Flannels and Blankets.

We will manufacture either by the yard, on shares or exchange cloth for wool, as our customers may prefer, at our usual rates.

In addition to our splendid new machinery, we have bought out Messrs. Caughey's entire set of machinery, which is all new, of eastern make, and built on the most improved principles.

We are also receiving machinery for the manufacture of BROADCLOTH, being determined to prove to citizens of this and the adjoining States that as good and beautiful cloth can be manufactured in Pennsylvania as in the Eastern States, or in Europe, from the same quality of wool.

Carding and Spinning done in the best manner. We respectfully invite the public to call and see.

MCREARY, THORNTON & CO.
Eagle Factory, Fairview, April 29, 1850. 51

LINEN.—White and Brown Linen, for Pants, also, Irish Linens, will be found very cheap at DEWEY'S

DRESS GOODS.—A good assortment of Printed Lawns, Cambric, Dotted Muslins, Linen Ginghams, &c., will be found at S. R. DEWEY'S.

PARASOLS A good assortment of Silk Parasols will be found very cheap at S. R. DEWEY'S

GARDEN TROWELS, RAKES AND HOES.—A good assortment at R. Reed's Hardware Store, No. 2, Reed House.

SHAWLS.—Crape, Silk and Thibbet, &c., Shawls, at April 27, DEWEY'S.

LADIES AND GENTS. BRACES.—Keep all those improved Patent Elastic Braces only 12½ shillings together with some very nice Silk Wrappers, for Ladies and Gents, may be found by calling soon at C. B. WRIGHT'S

1000 GALLS. Ohio pressed and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks, &c &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row.

T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

GINGHAMS AND PRINTS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, and 300 pieces Calicoes, just received and for sale cheap by S. R DEWEY'S.

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by S. R. DEWEY.

FISH! FISH!!

A NEW lot of White Fish and Trout, this day received from Mackinaw and for sale by R. O. HULBERT.

SOAP.—A large lot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices, for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.
Erie May 4, 1850. 51

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!
Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated genuine scale patterns, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles pertending to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible interloping yankee peddlers—*we manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,	$50
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,	35
Do. do do. with hoisting lever and cut on trucks,	40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks, with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale, 1500 lbs.	32
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.	28
Do. do. do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. 600 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 300 lbs.	120
Counter Scales, ½ oz. to 200 lbs., platform,	8
Do ½ oz. to 200 lbs. platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, large size, ½ oz. to 30 lbs. draft,	47

All the above are *warranted.* Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 101 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.

G. A. BENNET & CO.
Erie, May 20, 1849. 3

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE well-earned reputation of Fairbanks' Scales has induced the venders of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many cases, been subjected to fraud and imposition. The subscribers have no control over such imposition on the public, nor over business in their own names, but regarding the perpetrators of the above fraud as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this measure to caution the public of their impositions. The Patentees manufacture under their own inspection, and only at their factory in St. Johnsbury, Vt. For sale by

S. F. PRATT & CO. } Buffalo, N. Y.
H. O. COWING & CO. }
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Erie, March, 16, 1850 6mIP

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Pictures of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect,—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to anyone.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, insipid, corpse-like things which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes said resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness in the scale of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparency and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto.

W. H. SHERMAN,
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. W. N. LEWIS.

1850. BARGAINS IN ERIE! 1850
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Still Cheaper than Ever!

C. B. WRIGHT is now receiving and opening, direct from the Eastern cities, one of the largest, choicest and best selected stocks of Spring and Summer Goods, he has ever before brought to this market, which comprises an unusual variety of fashionable Dress Goods, Shawls in variety, Linen Goods, Men's and Boy's Wears, Bonnets, Men's and Boy's Hats, &c., &c., together with a full and complete assortment of every thing connected with the Goods trade, which he is bound to sell at the lowest figure, which fact may be known to all those that will call at the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.

Erie, April 20, 1850. tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods,
Groceries,
and Clothing,
No. 2, Fleming Block.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. have already in store, and are prepared to serve their customers with

New and Beautiful Spring Goods,

of most elegant patterns and styles, including Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Printed Jackonets and Cambrics Beautiful Calicoes; Barages, Silks, and indeed everything adapted to the season, which, added to their previous immense stock of every kind of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, makes one of the largest, most varied and general assortments in Erie.

THEIR STOCK EMBRACES EVERYTHING USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL

for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or family use, and are determined to be able at all times to so far supply every want that a Lady shall be able to sit down and select every article she desires without the fatigue and perplexity of running about town to make up her assortment; as in every department of their stock they keep *Plain and Low Priced Goods*, which will be sold as cheap as by any other establishment, as well as the

Richer and Finer Qualities.

which will include, among other articles, Canton Crape Shawls, Cashmere, Silks, Long and Square Shawls, Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Linen and Muslin sheetings and shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Table, Piano and toilet covers; and indeed a full and complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic house-wife articles, of every variety and kind. Also a full assortment of Mourning Goods, together with a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's

READY MADE CLOTHING!

as cheap as the cheapest, and of as good quality as any either brought to or made in Erie; also under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Their stock also embraces Boots and Shoes, Groceries of all kinds; in short every thing called for in the country or city trade, of which the public can be accommodated by calling and examining quality and prices.

Erie, April 2, 1850. n19

JOY TO THE WORLD
Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer,

FOR the Instant Cure and entire Eradication of all Pain. Internal and External Remedy. No matter where the pain is or of what nature, this will reach it. Opinion of the most prominent Druggists of Cincinnati in its favor.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26th, 1849.

WE, the undersigned, Druggists and Merchants of this city, have been acquainted with, and sold for a year or two past, an article of Family Medicine known as PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, and we would assure the public that in every instance, so far as we know, it has given the best satisfaction to the purchaser. We can recommend it to the public as an article of great Merit and Virtue.

Indeed we never knew an article of Medicine become so deservedly popular in so short time, which is proved by the fact of its extensive sale and constantly increasing demands.

Signers—J. D. Park, corner 4th and Walnut sts.; J. D. Doughty, cor. 5th and Main sts.; Wade, Bekaine & Co., cor. 4th and Main sts.; W. J. M. Gordon, cor. Western Row and 5th sts.; C. Collins, cor. L. Market and Syc. sts.; G. H. Bates, cor. Front and Main sts.; Abia Zeller, cor. Columbia and Main sts.; J & C. Renkart, 21 Pearl st.; E. B. Hinman, cor. L. Market and Main sts.; S. H. Parvin, Columbia and Front sts.; A. L. Scoville, cor. 5th and Pace.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.
[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 31.

We take pleasure in referring the reader to the testimony of our prominent druggists and well known citizens to the virtue of Davis' Pain Killer. We have used the article and found it valuable. The sale of this article in the United States is beyond all precedent, as the books of the office will show.

[From the Cincinnati Nonpariel, Nov. 16th.]

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this great remedy for the most instant relief of pain. No medicinal preparation with which we are acquainted, appears to possess such power in the extinction of pain. No preparation has ever become so popular in our community, or created such a sensation in the public mind through the section of the country where it has been introduced and become known.

It will be seen that some of our most prominent citizens, and business men, strongly recommend it to the public, as an article of "GREAT MERIT AND VIRTUE," and that they never knew any medicine to become so deservedly popular in so short a time.

[From the Cincinnati Dispatch, Oct. 31]

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—Whatever may be the prejudices entertained against a great many patent medicines, we can ourselves bear willing testimony to the efficacy of this article. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, in a great many cases, and know it to be a good article for the uses and purposes to which it is devoted, and even in cases where it may not prove infallible, it possesses the rare virtue of doing no injury.

☞ Price 25c., 50c., and $1 00 per bottle.

Principal office for the Western States, No. 7 College Building.

J. N. HARRIS, Ag't.
T. H. C. ALLEN, Supt.

To whom all orders must be addressed.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN PAIN KILLER.

The name Pain Killer belongs exclusively to the Proprietor of the Medicine. The right has recently been sustained by a Court of law, against any person found selling an article by that name, and not of the manufacture of Perry DAVIS & Son, will be prosecuted.

J. H. Burton, Erie, wholesale Agent for Erie Co. Agents wanted for the country. cowdm19

A Large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

S. R. DEWEY is just receiving, at the large, the handsomest Spring and Summer Goods that have ever been brought or offered for sale in Erie, and they will be sold at the *lowest Cash rates*, so low that no person but will call and look at them will go away without buying. My stock is full and complete in every variety of Goods, and they have been selected with the greatest care. I would invite all persons who design purchasing Goods in Erie, to call and examine my stock, 3 doors below Brown's Hotel, State Street.

Erie, April 20, 1850. 49

SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has just opened for the SPRING TRADE the largest and best assortment of Cloths, Cassimers and vestings that has ever been offered in this market, and which will be sold at the lowest price for CASH. We will have at all times a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Summer Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Satin Vests, Fancy and plain, fine and superfine Suspenders, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Shirts and Drawers. Also a good assortment of white Shirts and Shirt Collars of all grades and prices, which will be sold CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH, will do well to call and examine Goods and prices. My Clothing is cut by myself, made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any Shop in Erie can make, notwithstanding the low row that is made by some about slop shop cutting, &c. Persons wishing their

Clothing made to Order

Can have their measures taken and clothing made, and if not suited with them when done, they will not be asked to take them away. We don't wish our friends to think we are gone, but would have them call and examine Goods and Prices for themselves. We will be happy at all times to show our Goods, compare prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We would like to have all wanting anything in our line to give us a call, and we think we can satisfy them that "Some things can be done as well as others!"

Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted.

Erie, April 27, 1850. JOHN M. JUSTICE.

LOCKS AND LATCHES,

STORE, door, cottage, village, Rim, Mortis, (rich or left) stock, Closet and Desk Locks. Slide, Thumb, and Drop Latches; Also, Silver plated and Bronzed Escutcheons, a large stock, just received and for sale cheaper than ever before offered in this market.

RUTUS REED,
April 27, 1850. 3, Reed House.

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our Store, and examine the last *Penguin* of Cooking Stoves, just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to bake a large Turkey on its feet, while six loves of bread are baking around it. The "excite and confusion" it has made East, has induced the characteristic name of BANG UP. One who lately saw nine loaves of beautifully baked bread, taken from the oven at one time, was reminded of the capacity of a small pig which drank two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill the measure which contained the whey into four inches." See certificates.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

ERIE, January 22, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you during the present month, has given satisfaction or not. I have the pleasure of answering that said stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have known ledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and after a fair trial I can recommend it as su erior to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the commodiousness of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any stove we have, ever used will amply supply this. Take it all in all I think it difficult to improve.

Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

January 23, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I with pleasure say my entire satisfaction of its value, as combining all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in showing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my Grocery store, corner of 4th and State streets.

HORACE BALDWIN.

W. R. KNOVLTON & SON,
KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do, Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the reader may view without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, CORNER 1 CYC, may be found a variety of Card case, silver coated, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepen depth and second escapement patent Watches, gold guard and fob chains and do. Soup Ladles, Haggis, Gold pens.

SECTION 4—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5—Pen and jack Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and Tassels, silk Purses, toothbrushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, Lamp Parts, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6, 1st Cye.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britania Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Ground ds, Britania Tea Sets, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, good Rules, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. common Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

SECTION 8—Contains Bass Viols, Violins; Guitars, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flagelets, Fifes Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, 2nd Cye Show.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has stated we have his feet, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 21, 1849. y29

CLEAR THE TRACK
FOR THE
Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Sixtons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loafand Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rio.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound caddies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners Oil.

150 bags Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum; Port Wine, Madeira, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

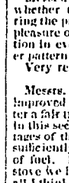
TOBACCO.—400 dozen Schotl's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other Establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.
Erie July 1, 1849. n48

NEW CONCERN
LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.



W. C. IRALEY, having purchased and made additions to the Livery Stock formerly owned by E. Willis, situated on State street, between 7th and 8th, in the rear of James Liddle's Blacksmith shops, would inform his friends and the public that it will afford him pleasure at all times to accommodate them with

Horses, Buggies and Sleighs.

He is also prepared to Set and Trim Tails, and attend Laine and Sick Horses, in the most approved manner. Work warranted. Horses taken to keep by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms.

Erie, Jan 21, 1850.—6m37

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, English, French and American, for sale low by CARTLR & BROTHER.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC.
DR. MYER'S
Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

THIS valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALED

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effect*.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough operation on the KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. No other extract even *pretends to this effect*. In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence*.

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve*. It *has cured when life itself was despaired of*. It combines articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures*. This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the Blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect*. It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Inclamatory Emissions*, or other irritability, Rheumatism, *the only Medicine that heals these parts*. In scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The very worst diseases of the Kidneys are mastered in Six Days' Course.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation*—Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame. It never disappoints expectation *No common medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates. The* WEAREST INFANT or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing Sour Fever, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *ceases immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

3 years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *the always* diuretics. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of as influential names has *never* been given in support of *any* Medicine. We have there *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and will do you good. It will cure.

Prepared by H. R. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Hollidge at his variety store, 228 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. ly12

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return and will build that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, may every wind waft some lost exile home, and finally may the time hasten when the last returning wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation and passing his weeks tried as by fire and suffered loss, has come to himself, and has received a small stock of *BOOKS for sale*, and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged because the stock is small—remember he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors and especially to those who have with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years, who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their father which is in heaven acted on the principle that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors, in the shape of work. He has nothing to promise them in return at present. He could pay them a fashionable compliment, but it would be like feeding them on husks. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of attestation and grief from the eye of the oppressed widow.

He believes that He that numbers the hairs of the head and does not allow a sparrow to fall without his notice, will enable the subscriber to show his gratitude by his works. Then he would almost be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let thou thy servant depart in peace. Some few persons in former days have complained of his style of expressing himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the over sensitive, delicate and fine ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others differ from him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. Shortly expected providence permitting, an assortment of Christmas and New Year Books, consisting of Gift Books, Gold Quills Paper, Black Sand, Blue, Black and Red Ink, Blank Books ruled and bound to pattern: old Belonnd on short notice; good Vinegar in exchange for Rags.—Corner of French and Sixth streets.

OLIVER SPAFFORD.
Erie, December 22, 1849.

A VARIETY of Solar Lamps, of the newest patterns and most approved styles; also, Camphene Lamps of different styles, globes, chimneys, wicks &c., constantly on hand and will be sold cheap. W. N. LEWIS

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the bale piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT
Nov. 3, 1849. 2

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, late Prothonotary of Erie county, for taxes and fees on Judicial proceedings, are hereby notified that their accounts are now closed and placed in the hands of Jonas Gunnison, Esq., for immediate collection and payment to him or to the subscriber, is the only way to save costs.

Erie, March 9, 1850.—6m43 WILSON KING.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia,

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

The risks on merchandize, buildings and other property in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. Ouder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	
	Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y.	Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. M. W. CAUGHEY.

A. SCOTT. **1850.** M. W. CAUGHEY.

SCOTT & CAUGHEY,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Ware-House and Office. East end of Public dock, Erie.

Dealers in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster and Water-Lime; and General Agents for purchasing, receiving, stocking and shipping Lumber and Staves. March 16, 1850.—tf11

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINTS.—An assortment of colors of this valuable yet cheap article on hand and for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

POWERS' NEW YORK STORE.
On the cash system! Produce wanted in exchange for goods. Dry Goods! Large Stock! In endless variety. Great Bargains offered! More goods for less money than any other Store in Erie County. Also, large stock of Groceries, as usual cheap for the ready! Fresh Teas, excellent quality, for 31, 37, 4 Sets., warranted to suit, or the money refunded. &c., &c., &c.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years the Store, No. 6, Bunnell Block, known as the "New York Store," will continue the business of merchandizing in this city, where he will be happy to see and wait upon his customers and the public generally who wish to either buy or sell for cash. Having but little faith in the "friendship-in-trade" principle, I shall hold myself in readiness to *make it the interest of my customers to buy of me.* Among my goods I have some that I will sell at Cost! hence buyers will frequently suit themselves with goods which I am disposed to "run off." To one and all remember this truth. I am not to be undersold in Western Pennsylvania!

TO FARMERS.—I am in the market for Butter, and Cheese, in any quantity, and shall be in readiness at all times to pay cash during the ensuing season. Very respectfully,

Erie, March 9th, 1850. S. B. POWERS.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Laine, Chamillon Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alpaccas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicos, &c. just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

New Goods by Rail Road.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which have been purchased in New York within a few days, past at a decline from prices two weeks ago, and will be sold accordingly.

We would say that we are not to be undersold, and no proof would invite a comparison of prices and quality.

Erie, May 4, 1850. G. SELDON & SON.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 *Nassau st., New York City.*

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE
Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the *sales* circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. Hinds reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its unestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found inc